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Tarzan of the Apes

by Edgar Rice Burroughs

(Norman Bean)

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CHAPTER XI—Continued.

The women were now preparing the prisoner for their cooking pots, while the men stood about resting after the fatigue of their mad revel. Comparative quiet reigned in the village.

Tarzan raised aloft the thing he had pilfered from the hut, and, with aim made true by years of fruit and coconut throwing, launched it toward the group of savages.

Squarely among them it fell, striking one of the warriors full upon the head and felling him to the ground, and then it rolled among the women and stopped beside the half-butchered thing they were preparing to feast upon.

All gazed in consternation at it for an instant, and then, with one accord, broke and ran for their huts.

It was a grinning human skull which looked up at them from the ground. The dropping of the thing out of the open sky was a miracle well aimed to work upon their superstitious fears.

Tarzan of the apes left them filled with terror at this new manifestation of the presence of some unseen and unearthly power which lurked in the forest about their village.

Later, when they discovered the overturned caldron, and that once more their arrows had been pilfered, it dawned upon them that they had offended some great god who ruled this part of the jungle. From then on an offering of food was daily placed below the great tree from whence the arrows had disappeared, in an effort to conciliate the mighty one.

But the seed of fear was deep sown, and had he but known it, Tarzan of the apes had laid the foundation for much future misery for himself and his tribe.

That night he slept in the forest not far from the village, and early the next morning set out slowly on his homeward march, hunting as he traveled. Only a few berries and an occasional grubworm rewarded his search, and he was half famished when, looking up from a log he had been rooting beneath, he saw Sabor, the tiger, standing in the center of the trail not 20 paces from him.

The great yellow eyes were fixed upon him with a wicked and baleful gleam, and the red tongue licked the waiting lips as Sabor crouched, warming his stealthy way with belly flattened against the earth.

Tarzan did not attempt to escape. He welcomed the opportunity for which, in fact, he had been searching for days past.

Quickly he unslung his bow and fitted a well-daubed arrow, and as Sabor sprang, the tiny missile leaped to meet him in mid air. At the same instant Tarzar of the apes jumped to one side, and as the tiger struck the ground beyond another death-tipped arrow sank deep into his loin.

With a mighty roar the beast turned and charged once more, only to be met with a third arrow full in one eye; but this time he was too close upon the ape-man for the latter to sidestep.

Tarzan of the apes went down beneath the body of his enemy, but with gleaming knife drawn and striking home. For a woment they la ythere, an dthen Tarzan realized that the inert mass lying upon him was beyond power to injure.

With difficulty he wriggled from beneath the great weight, and as he stood erect and gazed down upon the trophy of his skill, a mighty wave of exultation swept over him.

With swelling breast, he placed a foot upon the body of his powerful enemy, and throwing back his fine young head, roared out the awful challenge of the victorious bull ape.

The forest echoed with the savage and triumphant paean. Birds fell still, and the larger animals and beasts of prey slunk stealthily away, for few there were of all the jungle who sought for trouble with the great anthropoids.

And in London another Lord Greystoke was speaking to his kind in the House of Lords, but none trembled at the sound of his soft voice.

Sabor proved most unsavory eating even to Tarzan of the apes, but hunger served as a sauce, and ere long the well-fed ape-man was ready to sleep again. First, however, he must remove the hide, for it was as much for this as for any other purpose that he had desired to encompass the destruction of Sabor, the tiger.

Deftly he removed the great pelt, for he had practised often on smaller animals, and, when the task was finished, he carried his trophy to the fork of a high tree. There, curling himself ecurely in a crotch, he fell into deep slumber.

What with loss of sleep, arduous exercise, and a hearty meal, Tarzan of the apes slept the sun round, awakening about noon of the following day. He straightway repaired to the carcass of Sabor, but was angered to find the bones picked clean by other hungry denizens of the jungle.

Half an hour's leisurely progress through the forest brought to sight a young deer, and before ever the creature knew that an enemy was near a tiny arrow had lodged in its neck.

So quickly the virus worked that t the end of a dozen leaps the deer plunged headlong into the undergrowth, dead. Again did Tarzan feast well, but this time he did not sleep.

Instead, he hastened on toward the point where he had left the tribe, and when he had found them proudly exhibited the skin of Sabor, the tiger.

"Look!" he cried, "Apes of Kerchak. See what Tarzan, the killer, has done. Who else among you has ever killed one of Sabor's people? Tarzan is mightiest among you, for Tarzan is no ape; Tarzan is—" But here he stopped, for in the language of the anthropoids there was no word for man, and Tarzan could only write the word in English; he could not pronounce it.

The tribe had gathered about to look upon the proof of his wondrous prowess, and to listen to his words.

Only Kerchak hung back, nursing his hatred and his rage.

Suddenly something snapped in the brain of the anthropoid. With a frightful roar the great beast sprang among the assemblage.

Biting and striking with his huge hands, he ki d and mained a dozen ere the balance could escape to the upper terraces of the forest.

Frothing and shrieking in the insanity of his fury, Kerchak looked about for the object of his greatest hatred, and there, upo n a near-by limb, he saw him sitting.

"Come down, Tarzan, great killer!" cried Kerchak, ready for battle. "Come down and feel the fangs of a greater! Do mighty fighters fly to the trees at danger?"

And he omitted the volleying challenge of his kind.

Quietly Tarzan dropped to the ground. Breathlessly the tribe watched Kerchak, still roaring, charge the relatively puny figure.

Nearly seven feet stood Kerchak on his short legs. His enormous shoulders were bunched and rounded with huge muscles. The back of his short neck was as a single lump of iron sinew which bulged beyond the base of his skull, so that his head seemed like a small ball protruding from a huge mountain of flesh.

His back-drawn, snarling lips exposed his great fighting fangs, and his bloodshot eyes gleamed in horrid reflection of his madness.

Awaiting him stood Tarzan, himself a mighty muscled animal, but his six feet of height and his great rolling sinews seemed pitifully inadequate to the ordeal which awaited them in their struggle with Kerchak.

His bow and arrows lay some distance away, where he had dropped them while showing Sabor's hide to his fellow apes, and he confronted Kerchak with only his knife and his superior intellect to offset the ferocious strength of his enemy.

As his antagonist came roaring toward him, Lord Greystoke tore his long knife from its sheath, and with an answering challenge as horrid and blood curdling as that of the beast he faced, rushed swiftly to meet the attack. He was too shrewd to allow those long hairy arms to encircle him, and just as their bodies were about to crash together, Tarzan of the apes grasped one of the huge wrists of his assailant, and, springing lightly to one side, drove the knife to the hilt into Kerchak's body, below the heart.

Before he could wrench the blade free again, Kerchak's quick lunge to grasp him in those awful arms had torn the hilt from Tarzan's hand.

Kerchak aimed a terrific blow at the ape-man's head with the flat of his hand, a blow which had it landed might easily have crushed in the side of Tarzan's skull.

The man was too quick, and, ducking the blow, himself delivered a

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Miss Beauchamp Was Five Persons in One

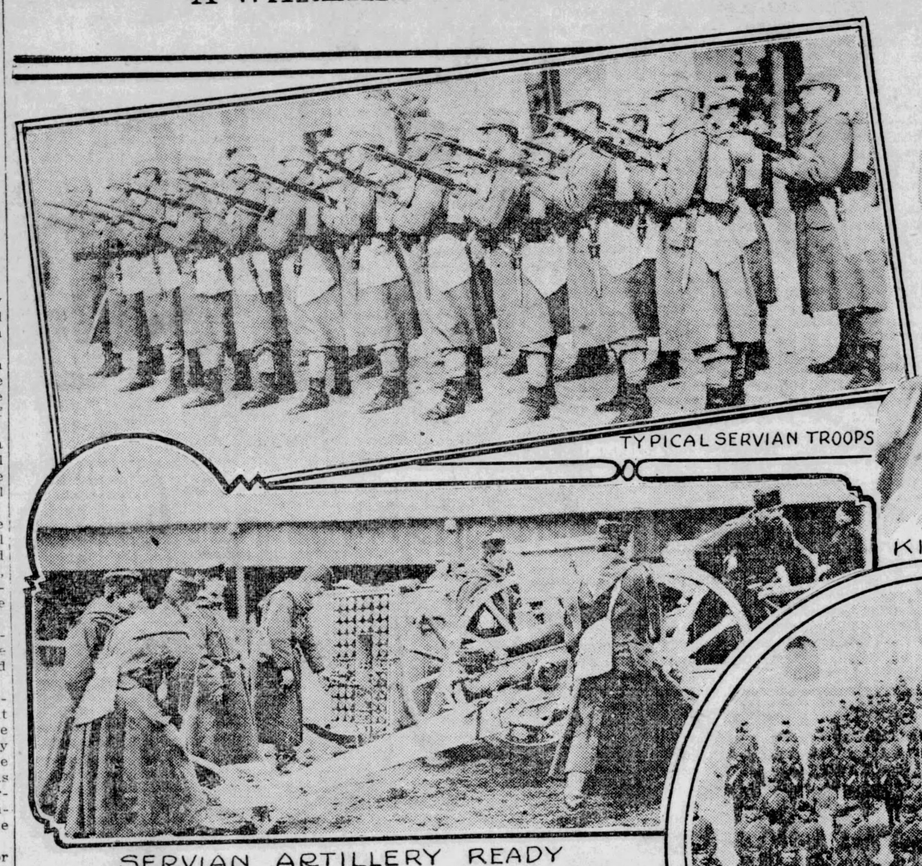
Rare cases of true multiple personality are known to have occurred and are of extraordinary interest, says the London Globe. The most famous is that of "Miss Beauchamp," the real name has always most properly been withheld — which was carefully studied by Dr. Morton Prince. By intricate steps he arrived at the conviction that in her case no fewer than five distinct personalities could be traced. The most vivid of all was the one who called herself "Sally."

The normal Miss Beauchamp was a somewhat neurotic woman, the constant prey of slight ailments, and without much zest in life. After a nervous shock "Sally" suddenly became able to take possession of her from time to time, at first with apparent difficulty, and then, as it seemed, whenever she pleased. When "Sally" was dominant Miss Beauchamp's whole nature changed. She became lively, irresponsible, fond of all the violent exercises which the normal woman disliked, exuberantly healthy and different from Miss Beauchamp in every respect. She could not explain herself, but protested that she had "always been here," but could not get control, and one of the most wonderful and best attested facts in this mysterious case is that she confidently asserted her memory of events which occurred when the real Miss Beauchamp was in her cradle.

For Miss Beauchamp, the co-tenant with her of the same body, "Sally" had the most intense dislike, never speaking of her except with contempt, and doing all she could to cause her harm and annoyance. Miss Beauchamp had a special horror of insects and reptiles and "Sally" was accustomed to gratify her spite by collecting frogs, toads and spiders and dispatching them to what the inadequacy of language compels us to call herself.

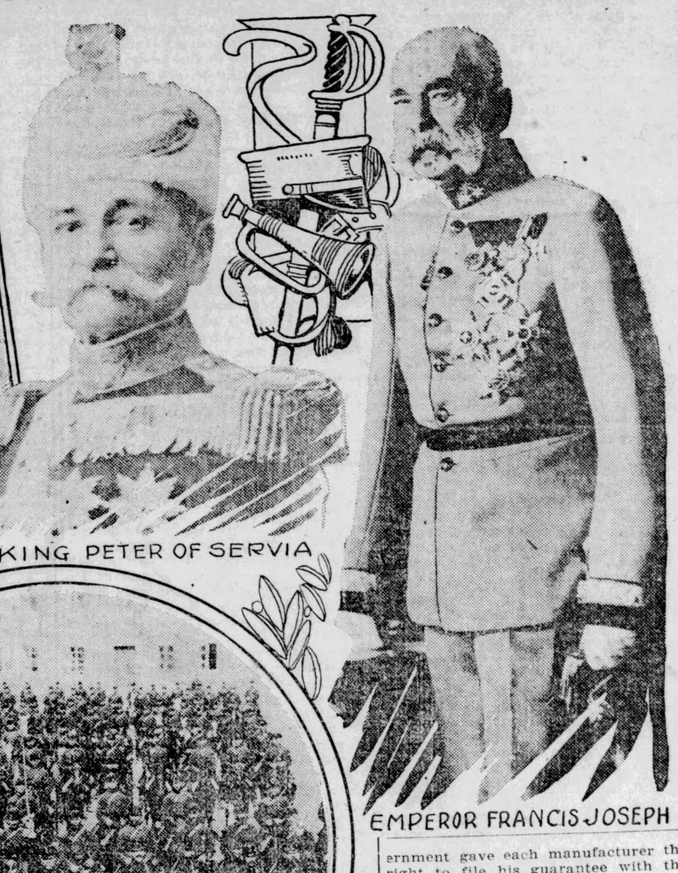
Miss Beauchamp detested walking, so "Sally," when she was dominant, would go for a long tramp, after carefully leaving all her money behind, and then, when she was 10 miles or more from home, would suddenly disappear, and, allowing the original Miss Beauchamp to resume control, leave the unfortunate woman to make her way back as best she could.

A WARLIKE PICTURE FOR A WARLIKE SITUATION IN EUROPE



TYPICAL SERVIAN TROOPS

SERVIAN ARTILLERY READY



KING PETER OF SERVIA

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY

EUROPEAN CRISIS—CONDENSED

CAUSE of warlike activity is Servia's refusal to meet demands of Austria. Austria asks that activity of Servian patriots in certain provinces of Austria cease and that punishment be meted out to all concerned in plot that led to death of Austrian archduke and duchess.

FORMAL declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia has not been issued, but sending of passports to Servian minister is deemed equivalent.

CLASH between Servians and Austrians at Semendria, 24 miles southeast of Belgrade, is reported.

GEN. RADOMIR PUTNIK, chief of Servian general staff, and four men believed to be his aids, still held under guard near Budapest.

VIENNA continues its patriotic demonstrations despite downpour of rain.

GENERAL mobilization of troops in Montenegro is reported.

ALL Berlin fears war; Kaiser confers with Minister of Foreign Affairs Jagow.

RUSSIA backs Servia's stand; German ambassador told invasion by Austrian troops will be opposed.

FIVE HUNDRED Slav students burn Austrian flag in Paris streets. All night conferences held at war offices. Crowds break forth in demonstrations as "war extras" of newspapers are issued.

PRESIDENT WILSON to ask protection of Americans and their property in event of conflict.

GREAT exodus of foreigners from United States to fight under their native flags expected if war in Europe comes.

ENGLAND'S minister of foreign affairs leads in move for mediation. He invites representatives of other European powers to combine in effort to get Austria and Servia to settle without war.

GYROPTER-BOOMERANG AEROPLANE

A FLYING machine that is neither aeroplane, balloon, helicopter nor ornithopter is now being tried out in France, says the New York World. It is called a gyropter, and is the invention of A. Papin and D. Rouilly.

Its principle is taken from a study of the movements of a boomerang and of the fall and flight of the seeds of the sycamore. This last is a one-bladed screw propeller turning about an imaginary axis and balanced by the weight of the seed grains, so that it falls slowly like a parachute.

The gyropter is made up of a long body, with a head and a tail, turning on an axis situated one-third of the distance from the head to the tail. The seat of the aviator at this center of rotation remains immovable in the middle of the great boomerang.

The thing is not unlike a great banjo, the neck of which is turned at a right angle and ends in a hole. It is built of wood, strengthened by interior braces and covered inside and out with canvas.

It has neither front nor rear. It is a body turning upon itself, a propeller blade thrown into the air and given equilibrium by part of another blade placed there to balance the weight of the motor. This motor works like a turbine, which sends a stream of air at tremendous speed into the interior of the apparatus, whence it issues from the curved end of the tail, and by its pressure on the surrounding air sets up a rotary motion in the whole machine.

The motor is in the head. It is a rotary motor, with nine cylinders making 1,200 revolutions a minute. The air rushes through a wide tube surrounding the aviator's seat. The latter is in a circular box on ball bearings. The air penetrates a sort of an antenna made of wood and revolving about its longitudinal axis at the will of the pilot. This ends in a curved pipe through which the air rushes with force enough to prevent the car from partaking in the whirling motion of the rest of the machine. This antenna is the rudder of the apparatus.

Under the apparatus is a lens-shaped float which acts as a cushion in descending, and as a hub on which the machine revolves when started on the ground.

The air rushes around the machine and is expelled from the end of the tail with a speed of 100 metres a second, about seven cubic inches being discharged every second. The surface of the apparatus is 12 square metres and it weighs, pilot included, 500 kilograms.

When the motor is tilted at an angle to the plane of revolution of the whole, gyroscopic action makes the gyropter rise. There are two opposite gyroscopic motions, one of the motor, the other of the whole machine, and these insure stability under the guidance of the pilot, who can, of course, change at will the angle their planes make to each other.

It has taken Messrs. Papin and Rouilly five years to perfect this machine, and French aviators are deeply interested in its performance, because it is built upon principles never tried before in flight.

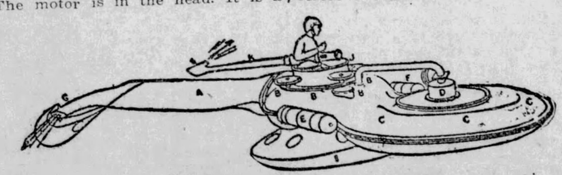


DIAGRAM OF GYROPTER MECHANISM.

A, wing; B, central hub; C, C, air pipes containing fan; D, hub of the motor, started by pulley from the seat of the aviator; B and C together form the body of the machine; F, oil tank; J, stationary box in which the aviator sits; K, antenna terminating in pipe, L; I, lens-shaped cushion float; G, exit for air that sets the gyropter whirling.

UNCLE SAM'S FOOD LAW ANALYZED FOR HOME USE

A LITTLE study of state and national food laws should be made by those who plan to manufacture and put on the market any article of food, canned, pickled or preserved goods, cheeses or anything from the home factory or more pretentious establishment, says the Kansas City Star.

If you sell your product in your own state only, you are subject only to the laws of your state, and to a state inspection. Uncle Sam will not molest you. But if you ship your goods into another state—look out! The government inspector may get you—if you violate the law.

The principal ingredients forbidden by the national pure food laws, which frequently are much the same as state food laws, are salicylic acid, boric acid and saccharine. You may use alum, provided you put it on the label, but there are several states. Kansas for one, in which the use of alum is forbidden, and in which you may not sell your product if it contains this ingredient.

Where Uncle Sam Treads Not.

The goverment inspection is limited to interstate shipments only, but in no state may you use any ingredient that is deleterious to the health of man or beast.

Uncle Sam has refused to stand sponsor for the pure food "serial number." There has been so much misunderstanding and confusion concerning this seemingly simple brace of words, which have masqueraded under a fierce and legal aspect for years, he has erased the whole thing from the slate, and after May, 1916, will consign all serial number labels to the official waste basket.

Unscrupulous manufacturers took advantage of it to throw all blame on the government, and to give out the impression Uncle Sam himself guaranteed everything that bore the serial number label.

Well, Uncle Sam didn't. He handed the responsibility right back to the manufacturer by insisting that the egg shells be put back in the nest from which they were sucked. He modified the label to read "Guaranteed under the pure food and drug a t by ——" and Mr. Slippery Manufacturer has to put his name on the dotted line.

The "Serial" Misled.

"The serial number was evidence of a promise made, on the part of the manufacturer, to the government to sell no goods that contained anything injurious to the health or proscribed by law," says Mr. R. Hirsch, chief chemist for Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co., Kansas City, and an authority in his line in the west. "At no time was it obligatory on any manufacturer to apply for a serial number. In doing so he was simply giving his word he was complying with the national pure food law.

"Under the law passed, the serial number should have meant a lot. It was meant to put the responsibility right where it belonged—on the manufacturer. To avoid using a separate guarantee with every sale, the government gave each manufacturer the right to file his guarantee with the department of agriculture, and gave him a serial number which was to be used on the labels. The seller of the goods was exempt from punishment if he could prove faulty goods were guaranteed to him by the manufacturer. If an inspector condemned goods found on the grocery shelf, it was up to the manufacturer of those goods and not by the seller. When his serial number was filed, it was practically a promise from the m anufacturer he would not use that serial number on anything that was not according to the national pure food law.

See Your State Law.

"Inspection is the real test in the enforcement of law. An inspector peeks around occasionally to see what foods the food maker is putting out. If the inspector finds he is violating the law he is reported and a judgment and condemnation issued for all goods not up to standard. They must all be destroyed. Since 1908 there have been more than 2,500 such judgments rendered, so you may know the inspectors are not loafing on the job.

"Recently an amendment was added to the pure food law, striking out the clause providing for the serial number. There will be no more issued. To enable the manufacturers to u e labels they had on hand, the time was extended to May, 1916.

"Manufacturers must make their goods conform to the rulings of the agricultural department. A woman on a farm, for instance, need not ask for a serial number if she wishes to prepare jellies or other food pickles for the market or for sale. But she must take care not to use anything forbidden by law. If she lives in Kansas, she may not use alum in her pickles, alhtough she and her mother and her grandmother before her may have always used a pinch of alum to keep the pickles firm. Any Kansas inspector who chanced to find it would at once condemn the entire output."

Sarah Bernhardt a Nurse.

At the time of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, Sarah Bernhardt left the stage and became a hospital nurse, where she did excellent work among the wounded. After this she entered the Comedie Francaise, where, in the character of Dona Sol, in Hernani, she was first pronounced great by Paris. Sarah was the daughter of a French lawyer and a Dutch Jewess and first saw the light of day in 1844.

New Serial Story--- Intensely Human--- of Love and Daring

AN intensely human story, quaint and beautiful, dealing with events connected with the Civil war, will be printed in the Blade columns, beginning next week. The title of the story is "War," by John Luther Long. But do not get the idea that it is a tale of tragic battlefields. Nor is war exploited. It tells of ruddy hearts and rustic homes in a setting of rural Maryland.

Stephen Vonner, a kindly old German, a beautiful character with whom the reader will fall in love at first sight, tells the tale in his own simple way. A girl—imaginative, daring, courageous—and two brothers—both stalwart, valiant, honest men—are the central figures. Mingled happily with the joys, disappointments, love, daring, peace and turmoil of the days of the war between the states, and told in good humor, the story is irresistible.

Here are some of the quaint, humorous things good old Stephen Vonner says:

"Women ain't funny, mostly."

"There were three fights inside of three weeks at the store, and in every one the Unions got licked. I was in the first one. That's the reason I wasn't in the other two."

"John and I looks sheepish at each other, for, though we did love Henry all we could, which was a good deal, we never thought about dying for him."

"Of course, when he grew up more, he minded his farming business more. But it wasn't as easy as sleeping in church."

"I tell you it took courage to go to church in them days, and keep from fighting, and soon I excused myself—and so did most all other Unions. Four to one was no use."

"It never looked exactly like an Ark of Peace from that time on—the nice old church."

"Evelyn had eyes like the shady-twin springs in the Poison Woods—where you can see mysterious things you don't understand—and big and round—a good deal like a little cow-calf."

"I was old enough to have some sense, but I use' to think that such a woman as Evelyn's mother looked like could have made me do something foolish—maybe."

"It's a wondedful game—love."

"Gooseberry pies—Betsy's kind—with molasses instead of sugar in—was my besetting sin from my youth up. The boys' mother used to set 'em up for me when I went to see her nights, to catch me. Well, they done it—notwithstanding many a colic—and the Jamaica ginger she gave me for the way home."

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE,

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

(Copyright, 1913, Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER XVI.

Mr. Holcombe was up very early the next morning. I heard him moving around at five o'clock, and at six he banged at my door and demanded to know at what time the neighborhood rose; he had been up for an hour and there were no signs of life. He was more cheerful after he had had a cup of coffee, commented on Lida's beauty, and said that Howell was a lucky chap.

"That is what worries me, Mr. Holcombe," I said. "I am helping the affair along and—what if it turns out badly?"

He looked at me over his glasses: "It isn't likely to turn out badly," he said. "I have never married, Mrs. Pitman, and I have missed a great deal out of life."

"Perhaps you're better off; if you had married and lost your wife—" I was thinking of Mr. Pitman.

"Not at all," he said with emphasis. "It's better to have married and lost than never to have married at all. Every man needs a good woman, and it doesn't matter how old he is. The older he is, the more he needs her. I am nearly sixty."

I was rather startled, and I almost dropped the fried potatoes. But the next moment he had got out his notebook and was going over the items again. "Pillow-slip," he said, "knife broken, onyx clock—wouldn't think so much of the clock if he hadn't been so damnably anxious to hide the key, the discrepancy in time as revealed by the trial—yes, it is as clear as a bell. Mrs. Pitman, does that Maguire woman next door sleep all day?"

"She's up now," I said, looking out the window.

He was in the hall in a moment, only to come to the door later, hat in hand. "Is she the only other woman on the street who keeps boarders?"

"She's the only woman who doesn't" I snapped, "She'll keep anything that doesn't belong to her—except boarders."

"Ah!"

He lighted his corn-cob pipe and stood puffing at it and watching me. He made me uneasy; I thought he was going to continue the subject of every man needing a wife, and I'm afraid I had already decided to take him if he offered, and to put the school-teacher out and to have a real parlor again, but to keep Mr. Reynolds, he being tidy and no bother.

But when he spoke, he was back to the crime again: "Did you ever work a typrwriter?" he asked.

What with the surprise, I was a little sharp. "I don't play any instrument except an egg-beater," I replied shortly, and went on clearing the table.

"I wonder — do you remember about the village idiot and the horse? But of course you do, Mrs. Pitman; you are a woman of imagination. Don't you think you could be Alice Murray for a few moments? Now think—you are a stenographer with theatrical ambitions; you meet an actor and you fall in love with him, and he with you."

"That's hard to imagine, that last."

"Not so hard," he said gently. "Now the actor is going to put you on the stage, perhaps in this new play, and some day he is going to marry you."

"Is that what he promised the girl?"

"According to some letters her mother found, yes. The actor is married, but he tells you he will divorce the wife; you are to wait for him, and in the meantime he wants you near him; away from the office, where other men are apt to come in with letters to be typed, and to chaff you. You are a pretty girl."

"It isn't necessary to overwork my imagination," I said, with a little bitterness. I had been a pretty girl, but work and worry—

"Now you are going to New York very soon, and in the meantime you have cut yourself off from all your people. You have no one but this man. What would you do? Where would you go?"

"How old was the girl?"

"Nineteen."

"I thing," I said slowly, "that if I were nineteen, and in love with a man and hiding, I would hide as near him as possible. I'd be likely to get a window that could see his going out and coming in, a place so near that he could come often to see me."

"Bravo!" he exclaimed. "Of course, with your present wisdom and experience, you would do nothing so foolish. But this girl was in her teens; she was not very far away, for he probably saw her that Sunday afternoon, when he was out for two hours. And as the going was slow that day and he had much to tell and explain, I figure she was not far off Probably in this very neighborhood."

During the remainder of that morning I saw Mr. Holcombe, at intervals, going from house to house along Union street, making short excursions into side thoroughfares, coming back again and taking up his door bell ringing with unflagging energy. I watched him off and on for two hours. At the end of that time he came back flushed and excited.

"I found the house," he said, wiping his glasses, "She was there, all right, not so close as we had thought, but as close as she could get."

"And can you trace her?" I asked.

His face changed and saddened. "Poor child!" he said. "She is dead, Mrs. Pitman!"

"Not she—at Sewickley."

"No," he said patiently. "That was Jennie Brice."

"But—Mr. Howell—"

'Mr. Howell is a young ass," he

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

Lafe Bud is loafin' under Wilson.

A sweet temper has got a linen suit beat a mile in hot weather.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

said with irritation. "He did not take Jennie Brice out of the city that morning. He took Alice Murray in Jennie Brice's clothing, and veiled."

Well, that is five years ago. Five times since then the Allegheny river, from being a mild and inoffensive stream, carrying a few boats and a great deal of sewage, has become a raging destroyer, and has filled our hearts with fear and our cellars with mud. Five times since then Molly Maguire has appropriated all that the flood carried from my premises to hers, and five times have I lifted my carpets and moved Mr. Holcombe, who occupies the parlor bedroom to a second floor room.

A few days ago, as I said at the beginning, we found Peter's body floating in the cellar, and as soon as the yard was dry, I buried him. He had grown fat and lazy, but I shall miss him.

Yesterday a riverman fell off a barge alog the water front and was drowned. They dragged the river for his body, but they did not find him. But they found something—an oynx clock, with the tattered remnant of a muslin pillow slip wrapped around it. It only bore out the story, as we had known it for five years.

The Murray girl had lived long enough to make a statement to the police, although Mr. Holcombe only learned this later. On the statement being shown to Ladley in the jail, and his learning of the girl's death, he collapsed. He confessed before he was hanged, and his confession, briefly, was like this::

He had met the Murray girl in connection with the typing of his play, and had fallen in love with her. He had never cared for his wife, and would have been glad to get rid of her in any way possible. He had not intended to kill her, however. He had planned to elope with the Murray girl, and awaiting an opportunity, had persuaded her to leave home and to take a room near my house.

Here he had visited her daily, while they had planned to go to New York together on Monday, March the fifth. On Sunday, the fourth, however, Mr. Bronson and Mr. Howell had made their curious proposition. When he accepted, Philip Ladley maintained that he meant only to carry out the plan as suggested. But the temptation was too strong for him. That night while his wife slept, he strangled her.

I believe he was frantic with fear, after he had done it. Then it occurred to him that if he made the body unrecognizable, he would be safe enough. On that quiet Sunday night, when Mr. Reynolds reported all peaceful in the Ladley room, he had cut off the poor wretch's head and had tied it up in a pillow slip weighted with my onyx clock!

It is a curious fact about the case that the scar which his wife incurred to enable her to marry him was the means of his undoing. He insisted, and I believe he was telling the truth, that he did not know of the scar; that is, his wife never told him of it, and had been able to conceal it. He thought she had probably used paraffin in some way.

In his final statement, written with great care and no little literary finish, he told the story in detail; of arranging the clues as Mr. Howell and Mr. Bronson had suggested; of going out in the boat, with the body, covered with a fur coat, in the bottom of the skiff; of throwing it into the current above the Ninth street bridge, and of seeing the fur coat fall from the boat and carried beyond his reach; of disposing of the head near the Seventh street bridge; of going to a drug store, as per the Howell instructions, and of coming home at four o'clock, to find me at the head of the stairs.

Several points of confusion remained. One had been caused by Temple Hope's refusal to admit that the dress and hat that figured in the case were to be used by her the next week at the theatre. Mr. Ladley insisted that this was the case, and that on that Sunday afternoon his wife had requested him to take them to Miss Hope; that they had quarreled as to whether they should be packed in a box or in the brown valise, and that he had visited Alice Murray instead. It was on the way there that the idea of finally getting rid of Jennie Brice came to him. And a way—using the black and white striped dress of the dispute.

Another point of confusion had been the dismantling of his room that Monday night, some time between the visit of Temple Hope and the return of Mr. Holcombe. This was to obtain the scrap of paper containing the list of clues as suggested by Mr. Howell, a clue that might have brought about a premature discovery of the so-called hoax.

To the girl he had told nothing of his plan. But he had told her she was to leave town on an early train the next morning, going as his wife; that he wished her to wear the black and white dress and hat, for reasons that he would explain later, and to be veiled heavily, that to the young man who would put her on the train, and who had seen Jennie Brice only once, she was to be Jennie Brice; to say as little as possible and not to raise her veil. Her further instructions were simple; to go to the place at Horner where Jennie Brice had planned to go, but to use the name of "Bellows" there. And after she had been there for a day or two, to go as quietly as possible to New York. He gave her the address of a boarding-house where he could write her, and where he would join her later.

He reasoned in this way: That as Alice Murray was to impersonate Jennie Brice, and Jennie Brice hiding from her husband, she would naturally discard her name. The name "Bellows" had been hers by a previous marriage and she might easily resume it. Thus, to establish his innocence, he had not only the evidence of Howell and Bronson that the whole thing was a gigantic hoax; he had the evidence of Howell that he had started Jennie Brice to Horner that Monday morning, that she had reached Horner, had there assumed an incognito, as Mr. Pitman would say, and had later disappeared from there, maliciously concealing herself to work his undoing.

In all probability he would have gone free, the richer by a hundred dollars for each week of his imprisonment, but for two things; the flood, which had brought opportunity to his door, had brought Mr. Holcombe to feed Peter, the dog. And the same flood, which should have carried the headless body as far as Cairo, or even farther on down the Mississippi, had rejected it in an eddy below a clay bluff at Sewickley, with its pitiful covering washed from the scar.

Well, it is all over now. Mr. Ladley is dead, and Alice Murray, and even Peter lies in the yard. Mr. Reynolds made a small wooden cros over Peter's grave, and carved "Till we meet again" on it. I dare say the next flood will find it in Molly Maguire's kitchen.

Mr. Howell and Lida are married. Mr. Howell inherited some money, I believe, and what with that and Lida declaring she would either marry him in a church or run off to Steubenville, Ohio, Alma had to consent. I went to the wedding and stood near the door, while Alma swept in, in lavender chiffon and rose point lace. She has not improved with age, has Alma. But Lida—Lida, under my mother's wedding veil, with her eyes like stars, seeing no one in the church in all that throng but the boy who waited at the end of the long church aisle. I wanted to run out and claim her, my own blood, my more than child.

I sat down and covered my face. And from the pew behind me some one leaned over and patted my shoulder.

"Miss Bess!" old Isacc said gently "Don't take on, Miss Bess!"

He came the next day and brought me some lilies from the bride's bouquet, that she had sent me, and a bottle of champagne from the wedding supper. I had not tasted champagne for twenty years!

That is all of the story. On summer afternoons sometimes, when the house is hot, I go to the park and sit. I used to take Peter, but now he is dead. I like to see Lida's little boy; the nurse knows me by sight, and lets me talk to the child. He can say "Peter" quite plainly. But he does not call Alma "Grandmother." The nurse says she does not like it. He calls her "Nana."

Lida does not forget me. Especially at floodtime, she always comes to see if I am comfortable. The other day she brought me, with apologies, the chiffon gown her mother had worn at her wedding. Alma had never worn it but once, and now she was too stout for it. I took it; I am not proud, and I should like Molly Maguire to see it.

Mr. Holcombe asked me last night to marry him. He says he needs me, and that I need him.

I am a lonely woman, and getting old, and I'm tired of watching the gas meter; and besides, with Peter dead, I need a man in the house all the time. The flood district is none too orderly. Besides, when I have a wedding dress laid away and a bottle of good wine, it seems a pity not to use them.

I think I shall do it.

THE END.

Keeping the Crows Away.

In order to keep the crows away, Cyrus Dunham, of Skowhegan, Me., has hung a bell in an apple tree close to the cornfield and attached to it a string that runs to the house through his bedroom window. In the morning about daybreak, when the crows begin to visit the field, Mr. Dunham pulls the string, and the result is satisfactory.

Sentenced to Attend Church.

Sentenced to attend church nine consecutive nights, and occupy seats in the front row, where the minister can watch them, was the penalty imposed in the Kansas City police court on two men charged with disturbing the peace in church. The judge fined each man $100 and accepted the payment of $10 cash with the proviso that they attend the services in lieu of the rest of the fine.

Wisconsin Farmers Fight Beef Trust

Wisconsin's co-operative packing plant at La Crosse, designed by the Society of Equity to cut the cost of living by co-operative competition with the old packing corporations, is likely to be duplicated in various sections of the country. Officials of the La Crosse company have been asked by cities in Texas, Iowa and Kentucky how to proceed to duplicate the local plant.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Packing Co., said to be the first of its kind in this country, is proving a success, its founders say. It has been running less than a month and already is handling more than half its capacity. The run is about 500 hogs, 200 cattle and a few sheep and calves a week.

F. A. S. Price, a vice president and in charge of financing the institution, says $150,000 has already been subscribed, and stock is being bought at the rate of $15,000 a week. Only one share of $1,000 is sold to one subscriber, and none has more than one vote. The animals for slaughtering are bought mainly from the stockholders.

"We are having more call for the meat than we can supply," he says. "We shade Chicago prices both ways by the reduction of freight rates. Local buyers are taking our whole product.

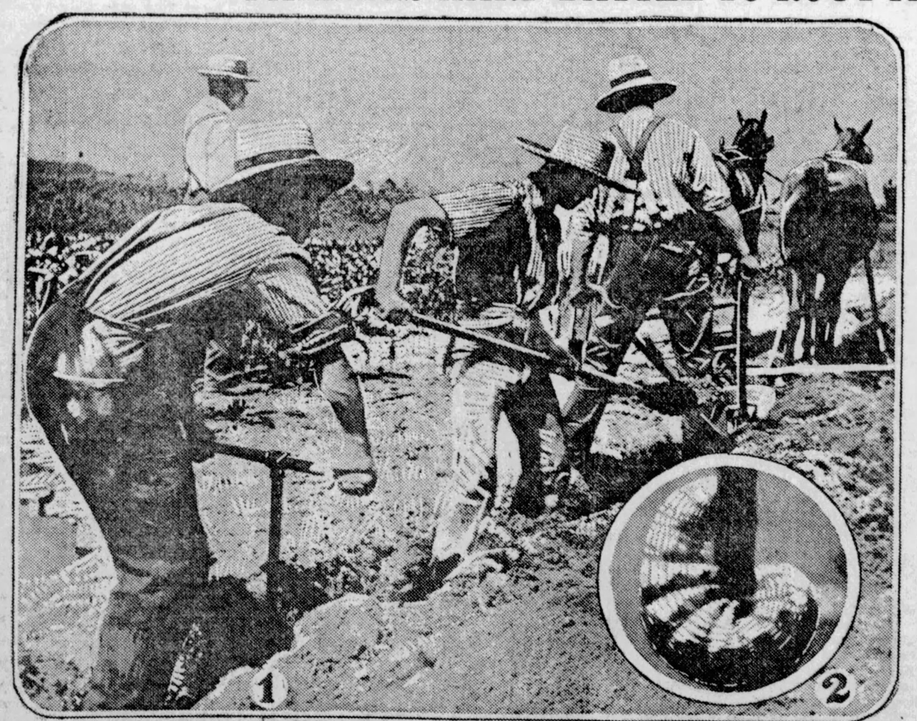
"It is our hope eventually to build a cold storage house for butter and eggs. The organization is under the co-operative association law of the state. The stock is selling fast at a premium of $5 a share. The meat is inspected by a federal inspector. We have no difficulty in getting cars for shipment. Although the company has no rule, the American Society of Equity, of which I and most of the officers of the company are also officers, opposes the slaughter of calves if the farmer can raise them at a profit, and we expect to show them that they can."

The president of the society is Mr. Ira M. J. Chryst of Hudson, also national president of the American Society of Equity, the farmers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The first vice president is Andrew Boyd of La Crosse, who is a packer with 28 years' experience, and manages the plant. The other vice presidents are J. H. Carnahan, Black River Falls, Mr. Price and Mayor Sorenson of La Crosse. A. W. Johnson of La Crosse is secretary-treasurer.

Under the organization the first 6 per cent of profits will be paid on the capital stock, the next 10 per cent goes to the reserve fund until it equals 30 per cent of the capital and the balance is divided pro rata amongst stockholders and wage-earning employes.

Mr. Price says the co-operative societies of Denmark have repaid $27,000,000 to the farmers within the past half dozen years.

ARMY WORM PEST IS GIVING AMERICAN FARMERS HARD BATTLE TO ROUT IT



1-FARMERS MAKING DITCH TO TRAP ARMY WORMS. 2-AN ARMY WORM AT WORK

There seems to be a general outbreak of the army worm pest throughout the north, east of the Rocky mountains. These worms are emerging from eggs laid by moths that apparently swarmed up from the southwest. Great numbers of these moths were noticed in the vicinity of Washington during the month of July, hundreds of their broken wings having been seen near the Union station. Lawns in the capital were overrun by the pest. The army worm is a smooth, striped caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is rather dark in appearance. While normally it feeds by night and hides by day, not being generally noticed, as soon as it has increased to such a number that its food supply falls short it starts to travel and, becoming bolder, feeds both night and day. The moth from which this worm hatches is brown, with a white spot in the center of each fore wing. It measures about an inch and one-half from wing to wing. If the worms have not yet attacked a field the most practical way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow or by destroying them in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them.

Save the Straw.

Every year at threshing time we notice that some farmers allow their stock to waste their stacks of straw in a most prodigal manner. This is especially true where the stacks are poorly constructed, which is the rule rather than the exception all over the country. We have learned by experience that it pays to put a good willing worker on the stack to stack the straw as it is delivered from the blower attachment, for it is impossible to secure a well-shaped stack without the aid of one or more hands to stack the straw in a good manner. Then after the stack is completed it should be fenced so the stock cannot run to it until it is well settled. It is also a great saving of the straw where the scatterings are gathered from the sides of the stack immediately and taken to the stables and used for bedding. These accumulations, if allowed to remain about the stack, will soon be rendered worthless by the weather, besides, when the stock are allowed access to the stack the scatterings form steps on which the animals will climb towards the top of the heap and waste it long before it otherwise would be consumed.

Keep the loose straw about the stack cleaned up at all times during the fall and winter, drawing it into the stables for bedding purposes. The calf and pig pens, as well as the horse stalls, need a change of straw, or a fresh supply, every day when the animals are kept confined closely; you cannot keep them thrifty unless they are kept clean and their stalls are kept dry. Taking everything into consideration, there is sufficient use for the straw on the average farm that particular pains should be taken at harvest time, as well as afterwards, that none is allowed to go to waste. Use your straw to the very best advantage possible.—W. F. Purdue, Indiana.

PRIZE FOOD

Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pks. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader who has had experience kindly give us full information in regard to raising ducks?—H., San Antonio, Texas.

Forest Fires.

Exhaustive inquiry has established the fact that lightning ranks next to railroads as a source of forest fires. Forest officers say that the increasing care with fire on the part of the railroads and the public generally tends to make lightning the largest single contributing cause.

This statement represents a change of view from that held less than a decade ago in this country, when forest journals gravely argued whether lightning caused forest fires, though it was known that trees were the objects most often struck. Trees are said to be oftenest struck simply because they are so numerous and extending upward they shorten the distance between the ground and the clouds; further, their branches in the air and roots well into the earth invite electric discharges.

While certain trees are said to invite lightning and others to be immune from stroke, it seems to be a fact that any kind of tree will be struck, and the most numerous tree species in any locality is the one most likely to suffer.

Other things being equal, lightning seeks the tallest tree, or an isolated tree, or one on high ground. A deep-rooted tree is a better conductor than a shallow-rooted one, and a tree full of sap, or wet with rain, is, of course, a better conductor than a dry one.

Lightning sets fires by igniting the tree itself, particularly when it is dead, or partly decayed or punky, or by igniting the dry humus or duff at its base. The forest soil, when dried out, ignites readily, because it is made of partly-decayed twigs and leaves, and it can hold a smoldering fire for a considerable period. It is probable that most of the lightning-set fires start in the duff.

In the mountains of southern California, Arizona and New Mexico there are likely to be each year a number of electrical disturbances known as "dry thunder storms." They come at the end of the long, dry season, and being unaccompanied by rain, are very likely to start many serious fires. For this reason the forest service has to keep up its maximum fire-fighting strength in these regions until the rains are fully established. In the plans and organization for fire fighting the service aims particularly to catch these unpreventable lightning-set fires at the time they start.

Real Fruit Jelly.

Real fruit jelly must "jell" because of the fruit juice in it, and not because gelatin has been added to it, according to a recent government opinion under the food and drugs act. This ruling states that a product thickened by gelatin cannot properly be labeled as fruit jelly, but must indicate by its name its true character. The official definition of jelly on which this opinion is based is:

"Jelly is the sound, semi-solid, gelatinous product made by boiling clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit with water, concentrating the expressed and strained juice, to which sugar (sucrose) is added, and conforms in name to the fruit used in its preparation."

Marmalade is harder to define, and government experts are now investigating the subject with a view to determining proper standards for products of this character. The propositions originally laid down were 45 pounds of fruit to 55 pounds of sugar. It was found impracticable, however, to make a satisfactory product that would conform absolutely to this requirement, and the question is being studied further. In the meantime no action will be taken by the government against marmalade that is made from clean, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit and sugar, even if the proportions vary somewhat from the standard already stated.

LIVE STOCK

Care of Vaccinated Hogs.

The Minnesota Agricultural College states that bad results sometimes follow improper or careless methods of feeding and handling hogs both prior to and immediately after vaccination, in spite of the fact that clean, potent serum and fresh, uncontaminated virus were used. This university recommends that the hogs be fed only moderately for 24 hours after vaccination. Fasting, however, is likely to cause them to be wild and hard to handle.

Keep the hogs dry for some time after vaccination, as this will reduce the danger of infection from the needle wounds. Give special care in feeding after the operation. Give rations of a slightly laxative nature and exclude corn from the ration for at least a week. Watch the hogs carefully for three weeks, especially if the double treatment has been given. Should any of the hogs become sick, remove them from the lot. Sometimes another dose of serum will save them. Should an abscess form at the point of injection, it should be opened promptly and allowed to drain.

Feeding Pigs.

On account of having a comparatively small stomach, the pig is an animal especially adapted to the consuming of concentrated foods. The growing pig and the mature breeding animal can use considerable rough feed and forage to advantage.

For the best results, the growing pig must not be confined to forage crops and roughage alone; and the fattening hog, although it can use a little bulky and succulent food should be fed largely upon concentrated feed.

The legumes, alfalfa, rape, rye, sorghum, millet, are carbonaceous feeds. Bluegrass contains less protein than the former, but more than the latter crops, consequently, if we are feeding pigs on pasture, we must plan to feed protein feeds if they have carbonaceous forage and pasture, and carbonaceous feeds if they have proteinaceous pasture and forage crops.

Pigs that have the run of alfalfa and clover make the best gains if fed a little corn and some of the nitrogenous feeds like oil-meal, skim-milk, or wheat middlings. However, it is usually more profitable to depend upon the clover and alfalfa pasture and not feed the more expensive feeds.

If we have our pigs well-developed on forage and protein feeds they will be in condition to finish on corn alone the last two months.

Sheep Maggot.

Constant care is the price the sheep raiser must pay if he is to keep his flock free from the dreaded maggot at this time of the year, according to Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd at the Wisconsin experiment station.

The recent rains and hot, sultry weather have greatly increased the danger from this source. In the experiment station flock a number of cases of maggots have been found, which is unusual for so early in the season.

Whenever a sheep has a filthy spot on any part of its body, when it continually twists about or when it frequently bites at the wool in a certain place, it should be examined for maggots. The wool should be cut close to the skin when it is seen to be fouled and the spot treated with a weak solution of any of the coal tar dips. If maggots have already lodged on the animal, the solution should be used much stronger.

Coal tar is the most effective remedy when the pests have bored into the flesh. It should be worked gently into the holes made by the maggots.

Turpentine, which is used by some farmers to kill maggots, is not recommended by Mr. Kleinheinz. It is too harsh in its action and often eats the skin entirely away, leaving raw flesh exposed.

POULTRY

Feather Troubles.

When chickens do not produce feathers as they should do, be sure that either constitutional weakness or insect pests are at the seat of the trouble. There is a great strain placed upon the chicken's system during that time it is feathering up, and, consequently, there is a corresponding craving on the part of the birds for nourishing food. When chicks are seen to mope about they should be examined, and if their skins seem dry and parched they should be given a little well stewed linseed in their soft food, which should be of a nourishing character. If insect pests are found on their bodies, then insect powders should be applied, and on the following day a little ointment composed of sulphur and vaseline should be used on the affected parts. **Insects are generally transmitted from the hen to her brood.** If the brood hen is kept free from insect pests the latter will rarely be found on the chickens.

Movable Feed Pen.

One good idea is to make your feed pens of different size meshed poultry wire. Have small wire for the wee chicks and still larger for the marketable chicks. This keeps the larger chicks from getting in, and beside trampling the young chicks, they eat up the feed intended only for the small ones. Get wire full-fence height, and twist the cut sides together, giving room enough inside that larger fowls cannot stick their necks though and pick at the food, which should be thrown well to the center, and on boards which you keep well scaled off. It is a foolish habit to throw small grains or soft feed on filthy bare ground. More diseases of young fowls are picked up by this method than any other. When you are through with such feed coops as these in the late fall, they can be rolled up and put away for another year.

Skimmilk Profitable.

A three-year experiment conducted at Purdue, Ind., station shows that skimmilk is worth almost four times as much when fed to laying hens as when fed to hogs. Two pens of hens exactly alike in breeding and rearing were used for the experiment, and were fed and housed exactly alike, except one pen was fed on a liberal supply of skimmilk, and no meat or other form of animal food was fed.

The skimmilk pen averaged 133 eggs per hen per year. Those getting no skimmilk averaged only 36 eggs per hen per year. The milk-fed hens returned an average net profit of $1.40, and the milkless hens a loss of a trifle over four cents per hen. It is well known that sour skimmilk is the best preventive of bowel trouble that has been found for young chickens and turkeys.

Experiments.

As a result of feeding experiments conducted at the Missouri station it was concluded that whole grain does not fatten chickens; that it is cheaper to feed the grain finely ground and that the best grains can be had by feeding birds finely ground feeds when confined in crates. In feeding experiments with three different fattening rations, the best returns resulted from a ration consisting of 24 parts white bolted corn meal, 6 parts low grade flour, and 1 part each oatmeal, pea meal, buckwheat middlings and wheat middlings. The flesh of the birds fed on this ration was creamy white in color, the fat was distributed over the body, and the entrails were encased with fat.

THE ORCHARD

Strawberry Fertilizers.

The following are recommended in the culture of this fruit:

Tankage or Peruvian guano, 600 pounds per acre; fine ground bone, 1,000 pounds; low grade sulphate of potash, 600 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds.

All these materials may be mixed, applied after plowing and before setting plants and thoroughly incorporated in soil by harrowing.

Dried blood, 200 pounds per acre; low-grade sulphate of potash, 600 pounds; tankage or Peruvian guano, 600 pounds; basic-slag meal, 1,000 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds.

The slag is not mixed with the blood, tankage or guano, as it causes a loss of ammonia. It is better to apply the slag by itself, but all the other materials may be mixed before application.

Picking Apples.

Apples that are expected to go into storage should be picked just before they get mellow or fall from the trees.

They must not be picked too soon, however, but should be left until they have attained their full growth and color. No orchardist of any account now shakes apples from the tree, but picks them one by one and places them in a basket or bag suspended from the picker's shoulders.

Apples should not be packed until four or five days after they have been picked. They should then be kept in a shed until freezing weather comes on. If the apples are picked when dry, and in season, they will stand a great deal of cold, but of course the frost should not be allowed to touch them.

The boxes or barrels in the shed should be so placed that the air can circulate freely between them.

When the freezing weather comes on, the apples should be removed to the cellar, where they should be kept dry. A cellar containing water will quickly destroy fruit.

The best temperature at which apples keep, is about 33 degrees F.

Of course it is difficult to obtain this exact temperature, but two or three degrees above or below will do no harm.

If apples are placed in bins in the cellar, they should be examined frequently during the winter, and if they are not keeping well, the entire lot should be picked over very carefully and every apple showing signs of decay should be taken out, and the sound apples wiped with a cloth and placed in a clean bin.

Cultivation.

The main object in the cultivation of a young orchard is to secure the fastest, thriftiest possible growth of the trees without unduly endangering them from disease attacks, or from winter killing occasioned by going into the winter in an immature condition. Continuous cultivation throughout the growing season best conserves moisture and liberates plant food. These conditions make for a splendid growth in young trees. A good supply of humus should be kept in the soil of a young orchard at all times, by dressing with stable manure or growing and working in green manure crops.

The best tool for working a young orchard is an extension reversible disk, of the ordinary or the cutaway type. This allows working up close to and under low-headed trees, without injury to their trunks. A spring tooth harrow may take the place of the disk, but cannot be gotten so close to the trees without injury to them.

Harrow as free as possible from projecting parts, and short singletrees should always be used in orchard culture.

Little Peach Disease.

Owners of peach orchards where this disease prevails, consider it to be by all means the most dreaded of all peach diseases. Not only does it exceed all other trouble in its contagious nature, but owing to the fact that it is difficult to detect in its early stages, the disease often gains great headway and it is not uncommon to have entire orchards wiped out by it within two or three years after it first appears.

Although the disease has been known for 20 years, nothing has been learned regarding its nature or life history. No one knows when or how the disease spreads. It is, however, of a highly contagious nature, yet careful experiments have shown that if infected trees are promptly removed the loss can be greatly reduced. While there are various distinguishing characteristics, they are difficult to describe and often escape the notice of the observer until his attention has been called to them. As the name indicates, the fruit upon infected trees does not reach full size; it develops until it is about as large as a good sized peach pit, after which little growth is made. In this respect it differs from peach yellows, in which the diseased fruits are not only above normal size, but they enlarge and ripen prematurely. The fruit on trees attacked by little peach does not show the characteristic red spots upon the skin, nor is the flesh streaked as in the case of peach yellows. In fact, the fruit does not differ from that upon healthy trees, except that it is much smaller in size.

The leaves are of about the usual width but are much shorter, and with rather blunt tips. While in healthy leaves the two sides of the blade are more or less folded together, in the case of little peach the leaves are flat and have the tips bent backward. The twigs are in no way slender and spindling, as in the case of peach yellows, but the growth is generally short, which brings the leaves closer together and thus gives them a tufted appearance. Short, stout and unbranched shoots, or spurs, are often found along the larger branches and as these bear numerous leaves, in some cases they almost hide the branches. The leaves upon the infected trees are generally mottled with yellow.

THE GARDEN

Cobbage Worm and Aphis.

The best method of controlling the green caterpillars or cabbage worms is to spray the plants before they are half grown with arsenate of lead and soap, prepared as follows: Arsenate of lead (paste,) three ounces; soap, one-half bar; water, four gallons. This spray should be applied whenever the worms become abundant enough to justify it. Usually an application about the first of July and another two or three weeks later will be sufficient for early cabbage. Late cabbage may require an additional application later.

The best method for controlling the plant lice is to spray the plants with tobacco and soap mixture prepared as follows: Blackleaf-40, two tablespoonfuls; soap, one-half bar; water, four gallons. The soap is necessary in order to make the spray spread evenly and penetrate the mealy covering of the lice.

Inasmuch as both worms and aphis are nearly always present at the same time, it is often desirable to spray for both and this can be done with a combined spray prepared as follows: Blackleaf-40, two tablespoonfuls; soap one-half bar; arsenate of lead, four ounces; water, four gallons.

Turnips.

For winter use, turnips should not be sowed until late. If one could be sure of favorable weather with good ground, August 10th is plenty early, but as we must have the right weather conditions at time of sowing to get a stand it is best not to wait too long but any time after July 20.

The seed should not be sown when it is hot and dry but just as soon after a rain as the ground will work nicely. To sow before a rain is a bad practice for if heavy the ground is packed, resulting in a poor stand. If a small plot is to be sowed the hoe or garden rake can be used to cover the seed, but if a larger piece is to be put in make a fine seed bed and use a light harrow or a single plank drag to cover. If the stand is too thick they may be thinned by a common A-harrow. Use this when the plants are about the size of a silver dollar, and one plant to the square foot will give a heavier yield than if thicker. Harrow in heat of day and plants torn out will soon wilt and if still too thick cross harrow. One pound of seed will sow an acre and be too thick if seed is good and conditions favorable. For feeding stock one may sow at any time and good success may be had by sowing in rows and cultivating.

Turnips can be both pulled and topped with a sharp hoe, cut off the tops close down to crown then jerk out with hoe. For selling, this way is not recommended to be the best. Store in cellar or pits in ground, the pits being the better way. Slight freezes will damage them before pulling.

For the best variety to grow think the purple top strap leaf best. It is salable, of good flavor, quick growth and one of the best yielders. Have grown them at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre.—C. C. Scoggin Michigan Farmer.

Tomato Insects.

The most troublesome insects of the Colorado potato-beetle, the flea beetle and the tomato worm. In small patches, the two larger insects can be kept under control by hand picking. On larger areas, a few applications of Bordeaux 4:4:50 and arsenate of lead, three pounds to 50 gallons, will keep all three insects under control. For the flea beetle, an application after the plants have been set in the field.

The use of Bordeaux to prevent certain leaf troubles, while not commonly practiced, will often give very good results. In one test made in the state last season, five applications of Bordeaux made to the tomato plant increased the yield 100 per cent over the yield of those in the same patch which were not sprayed. The dry-rot, which was prevalent last year, will do little or no damage in soil which is well supplied with water.

Spraying Celery.

Bordeaux mixture as a spray for celery, is necessary to prevent blight and to kill insects but great care should be taken in applying the solution.

Samples from several of the markets last season were found to contain traces of copper in the form of dried Bordeaux mixture. Copper in any form in food articles is expressly prohibited by law, but there is no necessity for Bordeaux remaining on celery if it is properly applied.

One hundred or more pounds pressure should be maintained in the spray pump, at all times, and a suitable nozzle must be used. The nozzle should be such that the solution will be sprayed in the form of a fine mist and the pressure should be sufficient so that the mixture will not be "squirted" onto the plants.

THE DAIRY

Care of Milk.

It is necessary to apply special precautionary measures in dairy practice to insure the production of clean and sanitary milk during the hot summer months. It is during this time that the various damage producing bacteria do their deadliest work and when the milkman must be on his guard. A few simple rules of sense and sanitation carefully executed will produce excellent results.

In the first place, the utensils must be absolutely clean and free from germs. A simple but certain method to accomplish this result is to use ample quantities of boiling water after washing and to place the different pieces including the separator parts where the sun's hot rays will have opportunity to do its germ killing work.

The cow's udders should be thoroughly cleansed and their flanks rubbed off with a damp cloth to prevent dust and dirt from dropping into the milk. Where cows have an opportunity to stand during the day in stagnant pools such precautions are especially necessary. The milkman or milkmaid should wear clean garments have clean hands, and be generally neat and tidy. The cows should be milked with dry hands. The common practice of wetting the teats is unsanitary. Milk into a close covered bucket and empty each cow's milk at once. Keep the large supply can clear away from the stable and pour the milk into it as fast as it is milked, straining it at the same time through a fine metal gauze or flannel strainer. Never put a lid on a can of warm, fresh milk—use a cloth cover. If the milk is to be separated get it through the machine as soon as possible—the quicker the better. Cool the cream immediately after separating, and if possible dispose of the warm skim milk at once. It the milk is to be kept whole get it into the cooler as quickly after milking as possible. However, it should first be aerated and if you do not have a machine for this purpose, the work can be done by turning the milk from one bucket to another a few times. This must be done where the air is clean and fresh. Under no condition should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

Milk and milk products properly handled can be kept sweet and sanitary as well during the hot months as during the winter. It will take some extra effort but the extra effort will pay and pay big.

Summer Dairy Feeding.

It pays to feed cows on grain, and silage if you have it, when pastures get short, even though it does seem to cost considerable. I have tried planting a strip of corn near the pasture and feeding the cows the green corn without any grain when the pastures got short, but this method was not satisfactory. The cows did not seem satisfied, and they would run down in flesh during dog days and fly time. Cows need protein and they can not get enough from dried pastures nor green corn, either.

About July 1 last year I commenced to feed my cows silage, which I had left over, with a small amount of cottonseed meal added. On account of continued drouth and dry pastures I gradually increased the ration until I was feeding four pounds clover leaf feed and two pounds cottonseed meal, besides one bushel silage a day. This was about my winter ration, and it kept up the milk flow satisfactorily.

The cows were satisfied and contented, kept in good flesh and were in good condition for winter. They did well all winter and better results were secured than had I allowed them to run down in milk and flesh during the fall.

The silage I had left over helped me out wonderfully last season. On account of refilling my silo the year before I had about 10 feet of solid silage left when my cattle went to pasture. This amount carried me through the dry months until I filled my silo last fall. The cows eat silage in summer more readily than green corn from the field.—C. R. Weidle in Farm Home.

Change Your Seed Wheat

Sell 10 bu. of your common wheat at market price, say 75c, making $7.50. For this sum, $7.50, we will send you enough of the wonderful, Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres. Read reports below.

Send No Money. Better yet, don't send any money. But send at once for our whole proposition. You're skeptical? We don't blame you! It will cost a stamp or postal card to get the proof how thousands of others in 1913 and 1914 saved money on their seed wheat and grew the greatest crops they ever saw.

READ EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

(Original letters have been submitted to Pub. this paper)

50 to 60 bu per acre. Beats all.—L. S., Miami Co., Ind. One acre equals 3 of old kinds.—W. J. W., Unicoi Co., Tenn. Indeed a marvelous wheat.—G. A. P., Madison Co., Ind. 63½ bu per acre; fully 3 times others.—M. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind. Grandest variety ever introduced.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kans. It's the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—C. O. S., Jefferson Co., Ind. 100 0 bu from 1 bu sown.—W. E. G., Preble Co., O. I estimate my 8 acres will thresh 500 bu.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind. Heads 5 to 6 inches; 85 to 100 grains to head, with old kinds only 25 to 30 grains.—J. W. S., Highland Co., O. 10 to 14 bu per acre ahead of other kinds.—A. A., Madison Co., Ill. Yield twice as much as others.—J. S. H., Carroll Co., Md. Greatest wheat I ever saw.—Mrs. G. O. C., Polk Co., Mo. Yields double old kinds.—U. S. N., Carter Co., Tenn. Ahead of any other kind I ever saw. Doubles yield.—C. L. P., Richland Co., O. 55 bu per acre.—C. H., Lincoln Co., N. C. New wheat 40 bu to acre, others 15 bu. Counted 96 heads from one grain of wheat.—J. R. McH., Stewart Co., Tenn. Yield 50 bu acre.—W. M. Peak, Scott Co., Ky. Far ahead of all others.—R. J. H., Wash Co., Okla.

142 heads have grown from one grain

If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get our proposition. It's money saved right now and more bushels of wheat and more money for you next harvest. Whether you sow one acre or many this should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper. Send the coupon today.

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.

CLIP AND MAIL

Without any obligation on my part please send me full particulars of new seed wheat, with photographs and full reports from hundreds of growers, and your whole proposition.

My Name .....

My Address .....

CORN Harvester with binder attachment, cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in winrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal to a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20.00 with fodder binder. J. F. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN.

gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter-Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TO Victoria, Australia, about December 9, 1914. Special low steamship rates, free transportation over Victorian railways, cheap irrigated lands, government assistance, perfect climate, fine markets. L. Staffan, 617 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Would You Like Hair Like This

Cuticura Soap Will Help You

Realize this ambition, when assisted by Cuticura Ointment, by keeping your scalp clean and free from dandruff, itching and irritation.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 26H, Boston.

ROOSEVELT, IN REPLY, SLAMS BARNES AGAIN

His Answer to New York Republican Leader's Libel Suit Is to Renew His Attack.

Oyster Bay, July 24.—The reply of Col. Roosevelt to the $50,000 libel suit of William Barnes today, was a renewed attack on the Republican state chairman and a promise to help the suit forward. Col. Roosevelt said he would not be deterred from attacking Mr. Barnes by the suit, but on the contrary would assail him the harder. He expressed the hope that he would have the opportunity to take the stand against Mr. Barnes before election.

To make clear what he meant, the ex-President, who was in fighting mood today, dictated this statement:

They Recognize Enemy.

"I'll do all I can to help hurry forward the suit. I regard the action of Mr. Barnes as the most striking proof that could be given that the bosses recognize in me personally the one enemy that the type of machine government for which they stand has to fear and furthermore recognize that the most dangerous menace to the present system of bipartisan politics in this state is contained in the movement to elect Mr. Hinman as governor on a non-partisan ticket which I hope will contain the names of such anti-machine Democrats as Mr. Hennessy, as well as Progressives and anti-machine Republicans.

"I shall costinue with increased aggressiveness to attack Messrs. Barnes and Murphy and the kind of machine politics which they typify, which I hold must be eliminated from the state."

Col. Roosevelt went out for an hour's walk after breakfast, and when he returned began preparations at once to hasten the suit.

Served at His Home.

Mr. Roosevelt was served at Sagamore Hill at 8:10 o'clock last night by James S. Y. Ivens, a lawyer, with the papers in the suit.

Mr. Ivens motored down from New York, reaching Sagamore Hill a few minutes after 8 o'clock. Archie, the colonel's son, came to the door when he rang the bell. After making known the object of his visit, Mr. Ivens asked to see the colonel. Colonel Roosevelt left the dinner table and greeted Mr. Ivens cordially. He invited him into the library.

"I am sorry, colonel," said Mr. Ivens, "to disturb you in a matter of this kind."

"That's all right," the colonel assured him.

Process Server Offered Cigar.

The name of Wm. Barnes, Jr., was not mentioned either by the colonel or Mr. Ivens. The colonel offered Mr. Ivens a cigar, which the young lawyer declined with thanks. Colonel Roosevelt held on to the legal papers, but asked no questions concerning the nature of the suit. He did not read the papers or even glance at the title of the document, while Mr. Ivens was present.

After leaving Sagamore Hill, Mr. Ivens telephoned to the private secretary of Chairman Barnes that the papers had been served. Mr. Ivens said that the complaint in the action was signed by Mr. Barnes at the Republican club at 6 o'clock.

"Mr. Barnes remarked to me while he was going over the papers," said Mr. Ivens, "that Mr. Roosevelt had done the unusual thing last year by suing a Michigan editor who had called him a drunkard. He added that he was simply following the precedent then established by the former president."

"Let Barnes Go Ahead."

Chairman Barnes, in his conversation with Mr. Ivens, laughingly remarked that he had been kept in office as surveyor of the port at Albany by Mr. Roosevelt during the seven years he was in the White House. This comment, Mr. Ivens said, was in reference to the sentence in Mr. Rosevelt's statement where he said that Barnes and Murphy "held no offices."

When the newspaper correspondents visited Sagamore Hill two hours before the papers in the Barnes suit were served on Mr. Roosevelt, he made this statement:

"Let Mr. Barnes go ahead. I have never said anything yet and could not make it good. That's all."

The colonel was seated on the front porch with Archie and Quentin, his two younger sons. He was attired in a khaki riding costume that was soaking wet.

"Hello," said the colonel in welcoming the interviewers, "it's the libel suit, is it?"

The colonel smiled good naturedly as he dictated his brief comment. He did not seem in the least worried that Mr. Barnes has decided to demand that the issue between them "be judicially determined."

U. S. ACTS TO END MONOPOLY OF NEW HAVEN

What May Prove Most Important Suit Ever Filed Under Sherman Law Is Begun.

New York, July 23.—Filing of the suit against New Haven was followed by another selling movement in the stock market. While New Haven shares were not affected, other issues, as Erie and Southern Railway, fell on moderate offerings.

New York, July 23—Civil suit to force the separation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company from its subsidiary rail, trolley and steamship lines under the Sherman anti-trust act was filed in the federal court here today by Attorney General McReynolds.

The suit begun today has no actual connection with the criminal indictments, which the attorney general will ask a federal grand jury to return against New Haven officers and directors concerned in the upbuilding of the alleged unlawful combination in restraint of trade. The proceedings will be conducted independently of the civil suit, and the failure or the success of one is not expected to affect the other.

To Ask Indictment.

T. W. Gregory, special assistant to the attorney general, who wrote and filed the brief, and F. M. Swacker, an expert from the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has worked many months on the case, are expected to lay the evidence before a grand jury here, on which indictments will be asked.

It was understood here today that these officials feel that they have sufficient evidence to make out a prima facie case against many New Haven officers and directors, and if this view is correct, indictments may be returned within a few weeks.

Such action will mark the beginning of what may prove to be the most important criminal proceeding ever undertaken under the Sherman anti-trust act in the 24 years it has been on the statute books. To the civil suit the New Haven may not offer any great defense, but government officials would be greatly surprised if the attempt to convict directors and officers, does not lead to a great legal battle, which probably will not end this side of the United States supreme court.

"An Unlawful Monopoly."

The brief, written by Mr. Gregory, charges the New Haven with being an unlawful monopoly, which controls more than 90 per cent of the railroads and trolley traffic of all New England and more than 85 per cent of the steamship transportation of that region. The court is asked to restore competition by ordering the separation of the New Haven from the Boston & Maine Railroad, from its Sound and outside steamship lines, and from its trolley system in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The brief suggess that, if the court deems best, it appoint a receiver to take over the property and bring it in harmony with the law, and asks for the customary "general relief" if the court finds it necessary. The government alleges that the New Haven began its march toward a monopolization of New England transportation in 1893 and that its domination over five states is now almost uncontested.

The New Haven, the bill declares, resorted to many elusive and roundabout methods to cover its tracks in pocketing its combination; it acquired properties, got stock control, impoverished competitors and bought them in, and resorted to many illegal practices to attain its end.

New England makes, the bill says, about $3,000,000,000 worth of products annually, and there is, consequently, a heavy movement to and from that section of raw materials and finished products, so that a transportation monopoly there is of vast interest to every section of the United States.

PRESIDENT LOSES FIGHT FOR JONES

Wilson Withdraws Name of Chicagoan for Federal Reserve Board.

Washington, July 24.—With the bitter fight in the senate over the confirmation of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, President Wilson's nominee for the federal reserve board, ended, senators were today breathing a sigh of relief that the prolonged contest was over. They were preparing to settle down to practically uninterrupted consideration of the administration's anti-trust program.

Belief on the part of President Wilson that the program might be endangered were the fight continued was responsible for the withdrawal of the nomination. The contest had delayed consideration of anti-trust legislation.

With the Jones case out of the way, Democratic leaders in the senate today were determined to press to a conclusion the anti-trust program and bring congress to adjournment at the earliest possible moment. To that end the interstate trade commission bill, already before the senate, was to be taken up in earnest and pressed until a vote is reached. After its passage the Clayton anti-trust and the railway securities bills were to be disposed of. These three measures, constituting the entire anti-trust program, are now before the senate. Administration leaders today hope for adjournment of congress not later than September 15.

Hamlin for Governer.

Now that the nomination of Mr. Jones has been withdrawn, interest in the situation today centered in discussion as to whom President Wilson would choose as his successor, and the outcome of the contest over the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg, the New York banker, nominated to be a member of the reserve board.

The names of Omar F. Hershey, of Baltimore, and I. M. Fenton, the choice of Senator Lewis, of Illinois, were understood to be under consideration to succeed Mr. Jones. Belief prevailed today that Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treasury department would now be made governor of the federal reserve board.

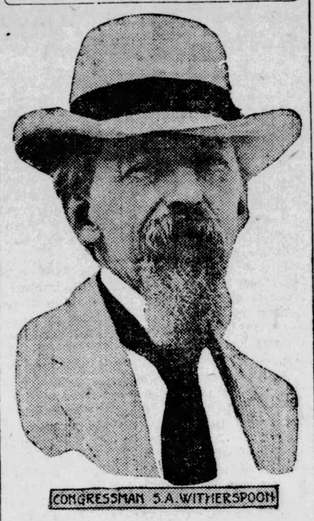
Still for Warburg.

President Wilson's action in withdrawing the nomination of Mr. Jones, it was stated at the White House today, was not an indication that there had been any change in his determination to insist upon the confirmation of Mr. Warburg. Assurances have been given the President that Mr. Warburg can be confirmed. Senator O'Gorman, who is understood to have been endeavoring to persuade Mr. Warburg to change his mind and accept the banking committee's invitation to appear before it, was to return to Washington today. It was thought that the New York senator would be able to say whether or not Mr. Warburg was willing to appear.

By withdrawing the nomination of Mr. Jones, President Wilson brought to an end the bittest fight of his administration. In doing so, the President acted in harmony with the written request of Mr. Jones, who urged that he no longer be permitted to remain a cause of embarrassment.

Coating eggs with a paste made of sea salt, vegetable ashes and water, Chinese ship them long distances in good condition.

Here's Congressman Who Returned Pay



CONGRESSMAN S.A. WITHERSPOON

This photograph shows now famous Congressman Samuel Andrew Witherspoon of Meridian, Miss., who refused to accept cash from Uncle Sam which he did not earn by his honest toil. Mr. Witherspoon was absent from the house of representatives for four days in April, 1911, on private business and upon receiving his check his conscience would not permit him to accept the salary for the four days which he was absent, and he returned $82.50 to the United States treasury.

It seems that somewhere in the statute book there is a law that a member of congress shall not draw pay for the days he is absent from public duty. Mr. Witherspoon told no one of his action, but it recently leaked out, and now the Mississippian is more or less of a hero.

FEAR ROOSEVELT AS CAMPAIGNER

Both Republicans and Democrats Regard Him as Chief Factor.

Washington, July 27. — Theodore Roosevelt has become the most important factor in the nation and state political campaigns now in progress. He has frightened a number of leaders of the old parties into a condition bordering upon panic, and those who are not scared are conducting their political operations with one eye on the colonel.

Republican leaders here are not overjoyed by Roosevelt's indorsement of Hinman for governor of New York. Like the Democrats, they fear that Roosevelt is going to triumph in his fight in that state this year, but they have the additional misgivings that the achievement will strengthen the Progressive party at the expense of the Republican party.

Democrats Avoid Treaty Hearing.

Plenty of evidence of Democratic fear of the colonel is available here. The Democratic leaders in the senate have shelved Bryan's apologetic $25,000,000 Colombian treaty for this session in order to avoid giving Roosevelt the hearing he requested on the issue involved. The Democrats also have been busy incorporating the trade commission and other Roosevelt ideas in their anti-trust legislation.

Democratic leaders are depending on President Wilson to make a series of utterances in the forthcoming campaign that will determine the result of the November elections. The legislative colleagues of the President are looking to him to make an "appeal to business" for support.

Wilson Plans Another Appeal.

It may be stated, on the authority of a member of the Wilson cabinet, that immediately following the approval of the trust bills, the President will issue an address to the country, which is calculated to have widespread influence in bringing business men to the support of the Democratic ticket.

When President Wilson signed the tariff bill he issued a statement designed to reassure business. He made another "reassuring" address when the finishing touches were put on the banking law. A more important utterance is promised when the trust bills reach the White House for approval.

With a boom in the fall incident to the movement of the crops, Democrats assert that an address by the President assuring business that no more regulatory legislation is contemplated by the administration will have the effect of restoring confidence and starting things humming from one end of the country to the other.

Republicans Sure of Maine.

Maine, the only remaining state of the union where early elections prevail, will vote for governor and four congressmen September 14. The election is practically certain to be won by the Republicans. In this event the Democratic leaders will content themselves with the time-honored explanation that "the Dutch have taken Holland again," and for that reason the election is likely to be lacking in significance.

One of the leaders, writing to Chairman Frank P. Woods, of the Republican congressional committee, this week, said:

"The Democratic candidates are making a defensive campaign on all the national issues. Authentic eports from all over the state show Democratic voters who announce their intention of supporting the Republican ticket in the September elections, on account of the tariff, business conditions—which are indifferent to bad—and general dissatisfaction with the Wilson administration. The movement is large enough to be materially appreciable in the returns. Further, there are hundreds of Democrats who will express their disapprobation of the administration in the negative way by staying away from the polls."

HOW'D YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL IN THIS CROWD?

New Orleans, La., July 23.—Four snakes, 18 tarantulas, 70 rats, enough roaches to almost fill a barrel, and "bed-bugs" galore, formed part of the cargo of a freight vessel sailing tropical seas and which was fumigated here yesterday in connection with the fight against bubonic plague. Two of the snakes were boa constrictors more than five feet long. The others were of a harmless Central American variety.

HONOR CONVICTS ARE TRUE

Capture Two Fugitives and All Return to Cells.

Washington, July 23.—The new system adopted by order of Secretary of War Garrison with reference to military prisoners produced this incident as reported by Colonel Slocum, in command at Fort Leavenworth.

Twenty-three men in old army uniforms were employed on road work. They were not under guard. Two escaped. The remaining 21 requested liberty in order to capture the fugitives. Colonel Slocum granted their request. Every man, including the two who had escaped, returned to the post.

"That demonstrates the value of leniency," observed Secretary Garrison in commenting upon the incident.

HARD ON PRINCE WILLIAM

Durazzo, Albania, July 23.—A note, threatening to destroy the capital of Albania unless Prince William of Wied tendered his abdication of the rulership, was handed today by the Mussulman insurgents to the representatives of the European powers here.

MORE BRYAN PEACE TREATIES

Argentine, Brazil and Chile Come Into the Fold.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Bryan's peace treaties with Argentine, Brazil and Chile were signed today, binding the South American countries individually and the United States to submit to investigation for a year all differences which cannot be settled through diplomacy.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

mighty one with clenched fist in the pit of Kerchak's stomach.

The ape was staggered by the blow, and what with the mortal wound in his side had almost collapsed, when, with one mighty effort he rallied for an instant—just long enough to enable him to wrest his arm free from Tarzan's grasp and close in a terrific clinch with his wiry opponent.

Straining the ape-man close to him, his great jaws sought Tarzan's throat, but the young lord's sinewy fingers were at Kerchak's own before the cruel fangs could close on the sleek brown skin.

Thus they struggled, the one to crush out his opponent's life with those awful teeth, the other to close forever the windpipe beneath his strong grasp, the while he held the snarling mouth from him.

The greater strength of the ape was slowly prevailing, and the teeth of the straining beast were scarce an inch from Tarzan's throat when, with a shuddering tremor, the great body stiffened for an instant and then sank limply to the ground.

Kerchak was dead, and Tarzan of the apes the victor.

Withdrawing the knife that had so often rendered him master of far mightier muscles than his own, Tarzan of the apes placed his foot upon the neck of his vanquished enemy, and once again, loud through the forest rang the fierce, wild cry of the conqueror.

And thus came the young Lord Greystoke into the kingship of the apes.

CHAPTER XII.

Men's Reason.

There was one of the tribe of Tarzan who questioned his authority, and that was Terkoz, the son of Tublat, but he so feared the keen knife and the dealthly arrows of his new lord that he confined the minifestations of his objections to petty disobediences and irritating mannerisms. Tarzan knew, however, that he but waited his opportunity to wrest the kingship from him by some sudden stroke of treachery, and so he was always on guard against surprise.

For months the life of the little band went on much as it had before, except that Tarzan's greater intelligence and his ability as a hunter were the means of providing for them more bountifully than ever before. Most of them, therefore, were more than content with the change in rulers.

Tarzan led them by night to the fields of the black men, and there, warned by their chief's superior wisdom, they ate only what they required, nor did they destroy what they could not eat, as is the way of Manu, the monkey, and of most apes. While the blacks were wroth at the continued pilfering of their fields, they were not discouraged in their efforts to cultivate the land as would have been the case had Tarzan permitted his people to lay wanton waste the plantation.

During this period Tarzan paid many nocturnal visits to the village, where he often renewed his supply of arrows. He soon noticed the food always standing at the foot of the tree, which was his avenue into the palisade, and, after a little, he commenced to eat whatever the blacks put there.

When the poor savages saw that the food disappeared overnight, they were filled with consternation and awe, for it was one thing to put food out to propitiate a god or a devil, but quite another thing to have the spirit really come into the village and eat it.

Nor was this all. The periodic disappearance of their arrows, and the strange pranks perpetrated by unseen hands, had wrought them to such a state that life became a burden in their new home. Mbonga and his head men began to talk of abandoning the village and seeking a site farther in the jungle.

Presently the black warriors began to strike farther and farther into the heart of the forest when they went to hunt, looking for a site for a new village.

More and more often was the tribe of Tarzan disturbed by these wandering huntsmen. The fierce solitude of the primeval forest was broken by new strange cries. No longer was there safety for bird or beast. Man had come.

Other animals passed up and down the jungle by day and by night—fierce, cruel beasts—but their weaker neighbors only fled from their immediate vicinity to return again when the danger was past.

With man it is different. When he comes many of the larger animals instinctively leave the district entirely, seldom if ever to return; and it has always been thus with the great anthropoids. They flee man as man flees a pestilence.

For a short time the tribe of Tarzan lingered in the vicinity of the beach because their new chief hated the thought of leaving the treasured contents of the little cabin forever. But when one day a member of the tribe discovered the blacks in great numbers on the banks of a stream that had for generations been their watering-place and in the act of clearing the jungle and erecting many huts, the apes would remain no longer, and so Tarzan led them away inland for many marches to a spot as yet undefiled by the foot of a human being.

Once every moon Tarzan would go swinging rapidly back through the swaying branches to have a day with his books, and to replenish his supply of arrows. This latter task was becoming more and more difficult, for the blacks had taken to hiding their supply at night in granaries and living huts.

This necessitated watching by day to discover where the arrows were being concealed.

Twice he had entered huts at night while the inmates lay sleeping upon their mats, and stolen the arrows from the very sides of the warriors. But he realized this to be too fraught with danger, and so he commenced picking up solitary hunters with his long deadly noose, stripping them of weapons and ornaments and dropping their bodies from a high tree into the village street during the still watches of the night.

These various escapades again so terrorized the blacks that, had it not been for the monthly respite between Tarzan's visits, in which they had opportunity to renew hope that each fresh incursion would prove the last, they soon would have abandoned their new village.

The blacks had not as yet come upon Tarzan's cabin on the distant beach, but the ape-man lived in constant dread that, while he was away with the tribe, they would discover and despoil his treasure. So it came that he spent more and more time in his vicinity of his father's last home, and less and less with the tribe.

Presently the members of his little community began to suffer on account of his neglect, for disputes and quarrels constantly arose which only the king might settle peacably.

At last some of the older apes spoke to Tarzan on the subject, and for a month thereafter he remained constantly with the tribe.

The duties of kingship among the anthropoids are not many or arduous.

In the afternoon comes Thaka, possibly to complain that old Mungo has stolen his new wife. Then must Tarzan summon all before him, and if he finds that the wife prefers her new lord, he commands that matters remain as they are, or possibly that Mungo give Thaka one of his daughters in exchange.

Whatever his decision, the apes accept it as final, and return to their occupations satisfied.

Then comes Tana, shrieking and holding tight her side from which blood is streaming. Gunto, her husband, has cruelly bitten her! And Gunto, summoned, says that Tana is lazy and will not bring him nuts and beetles or scratch his back for him.

So Tarban scolds them both and threaten Gunto with a taste of the death-bearing slivers if he abuses Tana further. Tana, for her part, is compelled to promise better attention to her wifely duties.

And so it goes, little family differences for the most part, which, if left unsettled, would result finally in greater factional strife, and the eventual dismemberment of the tribe.

Tarzan tired of it as he found that kingship meant the curtailment of his liberty. He longed for his little cabin and the sun-kissed sea—for the cool interior of the well-built house, and for the never-ending wonders of the many books.

As he had grown older, he found that he had grown away from his people. Their interests and his were far removed. They had not kept pace with him, nor could they understand aught of the many strange and wonderful dreams that passed through the active brain of the human king.

So limited was their vocabulary that Tarzan could not even talk with them of the many new truths, and the fields of thought that his reading had opened up before his longing eyes.

Among the tribe he no longer had friends and cronies as of old. A little child may find companionship in many strange and simple creatures, but to a grown man there must be some semblance of equality in intellect as the basis for agreeable consociation.

Had Kala lived, Tarzan would have sacrificed all else to remain near her, but now that she was dead, and the playful friends of his childhood grown into surly brutes, he felt that he much preferred the peace and solitude of his cabin to the irksome duties of leadership among a horde of wild beasts.

The hatred and jealousy of Terkoz, son of Tublat, did much to counteract the effect of Tarzan's desire to renounce his kingship among the apes, for, stubborn young Englishman that he was, he could not bring himself to retreat in the face of so malignant an enemy.

That Terkoz would be chosen leader in his stead, he knew full well, for time and again the ferocious brute had established his claim to physical supremacy over the few bull apes who had dared resent his savage bullying.

Tarzan would have liked to subdue the beast without recourse to knife or arrows. So much had his great strength and agility increased in the period following his maturity that he had come to believe that he might master the redoubtable Terkoz in a hand-to-hand fight were it not for the terrible advantage the anthropoid's huge fighting fangs gave him over the poorly armed Tarzan.

The entire matter was taken out of Tarzan's hands one day by force of circumstances, and his future left open to him so that he might go or stay without any stain upon his savage escutcheon.

It happened thus:

The tribe was feeding quietly, spread over a considerable area, when a great screaming rose some distance east of where Tarzan lay upon his belly beside a limpid brook, attempting to catch an elusive fish in his quick brown hands.

With one accord the tribe swung rapidly toward the frightened cries, and there found Terkoz holding an old female by the hair and beating her unmercifully with his great hands.

As Tarzan approached, he raised his hand aloft for Terkoz to desist, for the female was not his, but belonged to a poor old ape whose fighting days were long over, and who, therefore, could not protect his family.

Terkoz knew that it was against the laws of his kind to strike the woman of another, but being a bully, he had taken advantage of the weakness of the female's husband to chastise her because she had refused to give up to him a tender young rodent she had captured.

When Terkoz saw Tarzan approaching without his arrows, he continued to belabor the poor woman in a studied effort to affront his hated chieftain.

Tarzan did not repeat his warning signal, but instead rushed bodily upon the waiting Terkoz.

Never had the ape-man fought so terrible a battle since that long-gone day when the great king gorilla had so horribly manhandled him ere the new-found knife had, by accident, pricked the savage heart.

Tarzan's knife on the present occasion but barely offset the gleaming fangs of Terkoz, and what little advantage tha ape had over the man in brute strength was almost balanced by the latter's wonderful quickness and agility.

In the sum total of their points, however, the anthropoid had a shade the better of the battle, and had there been no other personal attribute to influence the final outcome, Tarzan of the apes, the young Lord Greystoke, would have died as he had lived—an unknown savage beast in equatorial Africa.

But there was that which had raised him far above his fellows of the jungle—that little spark which spells the vast difference between man and brute—Reason. This it was that saved him from death beneath the iron muscles and tearing fangs of Terkoz.

Scarcely had they fought a dozen seconds ere they were rolling upon the ground, striking, tearing and rending—two great savage beasts battling to the death.

Terkoz had a dozen knife-wounds on head and breast, and Tarzan was torn and bleeding—his scalp in one place half torn from his head, so that a great piece hung down over one eye, obstructing his vision.

But so far the young Englishman had been able to keep the horrible fangs from his jugular and, as they fought less fiercely for a moment to regain their breath, Tarzan formed a cunning plan. He would work his way to the other's back and, clinging there with tooth and nail, drive his knife home until Terkoz was no more.

The maneuver was accomplished more easily than he had hoped, for the stupid beast, not knowing what Tarzan was attempting, made no particular effort to prevent the accomplishment of the design.

But when, finally, he realized that his antagonists was fastened to him where his teeth and fists alike were useless against him, Terkoz hurled himself about upon the ground so violently that Tarzan could but cling desperately to the leaping, turning, twisting body, and ere he had struck a blow the knife was hurled from his hand by a heavy impact against the earth.

Tarzan found himself defenceless.

During the rollings and squirmings of the next few minutes, Tarzan's hold was loosened a dozen times until finally an accidental circumstance of those swift and ever-changing evolutions gave him a new hold with his right hand, which he soon realized was absolutely unassailable.

To Be Continued.

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6757—Ladies' Dress.

The loose blouse has long or short sleeves, and a skirt having three sectional flounces which are attached to a two-piece foundation. Regulation or raised waist line may be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yards of 44-inch material.

6784—Ladies' Waist.

The newest of shirt waists with yoke and sleeves in one piece, the sleeves extra wide in the armhole and the waist gathered below the yoke and very full. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 27 inch plain goods and 1¼ yards of 36 inch figured goods, with two yards of 7 inch edging.

6759—Girl's Dress.

This dress has a soft vest with the closing at the side of it and with body and sleeve sections in one piece. The skirt has two flounces, one of which may be omitted. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch plain goods; 3⅜ yards of 7-inch flouncing; 2¼ yards of narrow edging; 2¼ yards of ribbon.

6786—Ladies' Coat.

Somewhat longer than earlier models, with yoke and sleeves in one piece and with lower portion belted. The neck may close tight and high or be open with collar and revers. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Medium size requires for short length coat 4¾ yards of 44 inch goods; for long coat, 5¾ yards of 44 inch material.

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In one piece from shoulder to hem and with body and sleeves in one piece. Suitable for calico, lawn, challie, printed crepe and similar fabrics.

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4593—Child's One-Piece Rompers.

An excellent model which can be developed in gingham, galatea or other strong fabric. The rompers fasten in the back and have a short tuck at each shoulder in front and back. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years. Medium size requires 1 1-2 yards of 36-inch material.

6754—Misses' Dress.

Made with body and upper part of sleeves in one piece; with two-piece skirt having high or regulation waist line and with or without flounce. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material with 1¾ yards of 18-inch flouncing and 2¾ yards of narrow edging.

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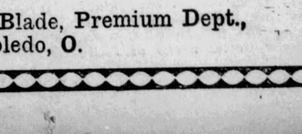

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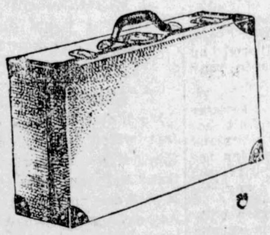

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Mexico's leading exports for July—Huerta and family.

The hand that rocks the boat never lives to rule the cradle.

Clothes make the man, the lack of them the fashionable woman.

Are you indignant over the boost in diamond prices? Neither are we.

When Huerta fell, he landed comfortably on a heap of money bags.

A suicide wave is reported in Mexico. Seems superfluous while Villa's about.

A blow in the dark: Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania is wearing a suffrage button.

Who last saw that old familiar gentleman who wiped his moustache with his lower lip?

"Facts are stubborn things." But, for that matter, so are the other fellow's theories.

The American millionaire is of few years and full of experience in breach of promise suits.

The congressional record is, we fear, never destined to get listed under Hammock Literature.

Huerta will never be able to work into another job that pays as well as the one he has just left.

President Wilson has had a slight attack of indigestion. But, of course, he can't be criticized for that.

It has been said that Mr. Wilson can make his congress lie down and roll over. It will, at least lie down.

When the war ends in Mexico Villa will have nothing to do, unless there happens to be an uprising among his wives.

It's not surprising that a physician has come out in favor of boiled cabbage. Even the parsnip has its friends.

The man who goes to sleep on a courthouse bench is not the kind that worries about getting his pockets picked.

Some of our brightest young people carry around the mistaken notion that a canoe was made to perform gymnastics in.

There are left, we suppose, a few of those old-fashioned folk who taught their children to say "yes'm" and and "no'm."

A western senator said that the Indian made a poor farmer, having no intention, of course, to cast slurs on the Indian's squaw.

Judging by his whiskers alone, we would say that Carranza's preference was for soup, not for the alcoholic tipple beloved by Huerta.

Young men warned against cigarettes should not be given the idea that manhood is assured by the consumption of a package of scrap a day.

In the race over a crossing, the locomotive usually beats the automobile—a fact that a good many automobilists can never understand.

Dr. Osler told an audience in England that ninety per cent of them were tuberculous. Doc doesn't make a specialty of scattering sunshine.

Speaker Champ Clark and Secretary Bryan have both declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage, but Vice President Marshall's wife is an anti still.

Distillers are co-operating to curtail the output of whisky. Old Toper, who is superstitious, will recognize this as a sign of the approaching end of the world.

From time to time, the Interstate Commerce Commission lets it be known that it hasn't fallen into the error of believing the railroads are the Two Orphans in disguise.

The young women who are dressing like gypsies resemble the original patterns in everything except the redolence. This can be acquired only after long and conscientious avoidance of water.

American statesmen talk of assuring the humble Mexican peon a larger meed of liberty and yet around the neck of these same statesmen is the stiff collar, emblem of slavery and tyranny.

Nihilists are not Russia's only discontented ones. In one section of that country they are praying for rain, while another section, bothered by floods, holds special services to pray for a cessation of rains.

There is nothing lovelier and sweeter than old lady willing to admit her years and nothing more ridiculous and pathetic than one who entertains the delusion that clothes and puffs and powder can shoo the years away.

The Texas father of seventeen children has asked the governor of the state for an automobile, so he can take his family to church. One would think it would be less trouble to have the preacher hold services at his home.

"This country has about run out of white prize fighters," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. And if no more are born or made or driven in out of the corn fields or the woods, or drafted from the navy, we can chalk up another mark for social progress.

A member of the British parliament has just acquired title to deathless fame with this masterpiece of eloquence: "The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

THE FALL FLOWER THAT COMES IN SUMMER

Most of us associate the golden-rod with autumn. It seems to have been created to serve Indian summer—as an artist whose duty it is to color the roadside, to border the lake with a strip of flame, to provide a foreground of trustworthy and unerring pigment against the indefinable blues and purples of the distance.

But the golden-rod is probably more a summer flower than a flower of the fall, that is, if you consider all the species and sub-species as one. There are golden-rods that bloom in June. There are several that come in July and are dry and colorless stalks when September arrives. Though the flower rests under the accusation of causing hay fever by means of its air-borne pollen, the fact that it has blossomed and, in the case of many species, faded before the official opening day of hay fever, appears to make out an alibi for it. Moreover, those resorts in the north where hay fever victims fly as to so many sanctuaries, are not free of the golden-rod. We doubt if one of the refugees, if it is not a mere lump of rock in the lake, can truly say that no golden-rod parades its treasures within the vicinity.

Some people have proposed the golden-rod as the national flower. We are glad that the suggestion failed. We prefer to think of the flower as a wild, free, unrestrained plant rather than as one linked with human government, conventionalized by art, tainted with the insincerities of office-hunters' speech.

FIRST BATTLES WITH PELLAGRA

A commission of medical men in New York is finding out, at last, something definite about that strange, new and very terrible disease, pellagra. This is the disease which twenty years ago was altogether unknown, at least in America, and which in a few years has become a menace in a score of states, numbering its hundreds and thousands of victims.

For some time it was thought that pellagra was caused by partly fermented corn, or corn badly cooked. Yet that was only one of several theories. The commission is now prepared to dismiss corn as a possible cause of the disease. It has found that it is one of the afflictions which flourish amid things unclean. No case has originated, so far as the commission could find out, in a community having a pure water supply and a complete sewage system. The fly, it is thought, is a carrier, and there is evidence to show that the disease has a home-loving habit, like that of the cat. Where a house has been occupied by pellagrous cases and these have been removed to hospital or asylum for the insane or graveyard, the next tenants have been stricken. The natural inference is that pellagra is caused by a microbe.

When one thinks how disease was fought but a short time ago as a blind man might fight with an enemy whose blows he feels, but whose form he cannot discover and whose vulnerable point he cannnot learn if he strikes it, one begins to glimpse what wonders medical science is now performing.

A NEW DUTY FOR UNCLE SAM

There is nothing inherently immoral in a railroad officer owning interest in a coal mine, an oil company, a factory or any other enterprise which has to do a good deal of shipping. But it seems that a sort of artificial morality must be established to govern the railroad officer and his investments. Events have come pretty near indicating that the temptation to favor their investments in the matter of freights is well-nigh irresistible to a great many such officers.

In a report to the senate, the Interstate Commerce Commission tells of favors given by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to a coal company in Illinois, owned by officers of the Lake Shore's parent company. This was after the government had passed laws to break up a scandalous system of the same sort in Pennsylvania, after rigid enforcement of the anti-rebating law had become as much the duty of the government as arresting the drunk and disorderly is the everyday duty of the policeman, after railroads one by one had declared that they were infinitely better off under the practice of treating all shippers alike. A person can only conclude that temptation was too strong in the case of the New York Central's officers. They dared almost certain punishment to get a few thousand dollars of illicit profits.

Supervising the investments of railroad officers would be a task the government would dislike to assume. But perhaps it may have to assume it.

AMERICANS ABROAD

Much as it is to be deplored, it is a fact which has to be accepted that the American's puritanism is a garment buttoned on and not sewed on. It is worn only at home. When the American goes abroad, he removes his puritanism and folds it away in his baggage until the sailing day.

Some years ago, a gentleman of Bohemia imported ten pairs of American muskrats and let them loose upon his estate. Protected, they thrived. The young migrated to nearby waters and their young and the young that came after, a very nation developed out of the original colony, spread and spread until northern Austria and southern Germany are more familiar with the sight of the muskrat houses than the average American is.

Now in his own land, the muskrat is more a vegetarian than an eater of meat, satisfied in the matter of flesh with an occasional fresh water clam. But abroad his appetite is disdainful of roots and sweet flags and the bark of young willows. He is carnivorous with emphasis on carnage. He preys on fish to such an extent that in Germany folk are thinking of putting a price upon his head. His puritanism and moderation have been cast away as a garment unsuitable to the climate.

We can only say of our muskrats in Europe, as we say of our tourists returned home with experiences to whisper, that they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

THE CANAL TO BE OPENED IN AUGUST

Four and a half months before the speech making, the gun-firing and the parade of war-vessels, the Panama canal is to be opened.

The merchant marine of the world is first to have a chance to reorganize its sailing routes and balance the tolls against the savings in time and coal and wear and tear on machinery and hull. Before the honors are distributed, we shall know what part the shortening of journey is to play with the mighty problem of costs of living, if it is to play any part, how much freight charges at sea will be lowered and what the railroads must do to meet the competition. Also, the ports which have been performing mighty works of harbor improvement and housecleaning, in the faith of garnering profits from shipping, will have some idea whether or not their outlay of money is to pay.

The arrangement, we believe, is admirable, serving to baptize the canal as a peaceful commercial enterprise rather than as a piece of military strategem. God willing, the canal will remain the helpmeet of commerce and never know, save for ceremonials, the roar of its protecting guns.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING

The king of England is trying to be king—not much of a king, but just a little in the way of smoothing out the asperities of statesmanship, calming the high temper of sectionalism.

But England is not taking kindly to the king's mild activities. She is breaking over a long observed custom of forbearing to criticize the crowned head. For the first time in the lifetime of any Englishman now living, there is no reproof of a king in the public prints. And the prospect is that these reproofs, now guarded and most respectful of tone, will become feverish and sharp of edge if the king continues his course.

Whether one's sympathies are with the Irish home rulers or with the party against them—the matter in which he has interfered—one cannot but feel some measure of sorrow for King George. His office is so important in sound and title, and so unimportant in respect to powers and duties. He is head of his nation, and yet has less to say about the management of his nation than the most recently chosen member of parliament. Riches, luxury, flattery—they cannot compensate him for the practical denial of his kingship. If he is weary with being a figurehead, rebellious against being the mere bang of a drum, why that is only natural.

We believe that the world would respect King George more if, some day, he should rise from his throne and shout that either he was going to be king, or be rid of all the hollow pomp and glory. Indeed, so low has the king business sunk of late, we rather expect some sovereign of manhood and spirit to do that very thing.

THE SLICKER POLITICIAN

A few weeks ago, the correspondents at the front in Mexico had it all fixed up that Senor Villa was about to let Senor Carranza drop into a large dark pit which he had digged for him. Villa knew himself as the hero of nothern Mexico and the supposition was that he intended to cash in for the highest prize attainable. That, as we say, was a few weeks ago.

The word from the front now is that Senor Villa will be lucky if he is permitted to enter the City of Mexico as an humble supporter of the constitutionalist cause. Whatever ground Carranza lost through the improvement in the fortunes of his hired man-killer, has been recovered. He has been the slicker politician. Villa, instead of marching on and gathering new fame and new bodies of worshipers, has been kept in idleness, left to twiddle his thumbs while others have won engagements and seized tail feathers from the bird of fame. Villa's stock may not have fallen, but it has not risen.

Blood-letting is not all there is to politics in Mexico.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

The Indian, says Senator Harry Lane, of Oregon, would have made a wonderful cavalryman. Instead, the senator declares, the Indian is being made a very poor farmer.

"If we had given him a horse and made him live as the Arab does, out of doors and in his tepee, and allowed him to carry his family with him, we would have had a magnificent body of cavalrymen, the finest in the world, who would have been true to the country and who would have loved to fight for it and who would have been particularly adapted to the work. We would have employed him in a service in which he would be useful. I repeat, we shall never make a farmer of him."

It was his roving, tepee-living, chicken-lifting, horse-thieving habits that were the matter with the Indian when he lived his life as he wanted to. To let him be an Indian and yet wear the cavalry yellow of government service would not have changed him at all, as it was necessary that he should be changed. Better, it seems to us, to have the Indian an indolent and unintelligent farmer than to issue him a license to go gypsying at the back of your horse-lot and chicken-coop.

A cruel thing to say of a man is that "he means all right, but—."

Special Notice

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in August.

Our 1914-15 subscription season begins with the month of August. We have every reason to believe that this will be the most successful season in the history of the Blade for the reason that during the first seven months of this year, we have received more renewals and more large clubs than during the same period of any preceding year.

The Blade is gaining friends daily, and this, the 79th year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career; over 240,000 families throughout the United States are now readers of the Blade and our subscription list is steadily increasing.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is always looked to for guidance on the great questions of national consequence. Its policy is always constructive and it stands for our national ideal of better homes and better Americans. The Blade is a valuable, cheer-giving weekly visitor and just the kind of a newspaper to spread the atmosphere of purity in the home.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires in August, our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. You will find the offers we make are exceedingly liberal and we are certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least 10 or 20 names, and thereby earn one or more of the beautiful and useful premiums we offer.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers silverware which we are offering this season; we also shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets this year because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

You, as a reader of the Blade, know its value in your home, therefore you can cheerfully recommend it to your neighbors and friends. Tell them how you have been benefited and the pleasure with which you look forward to the coming of your Blade each week. One word of recommendation from you means a new reader of the Blade.

We feel sure that you will not hesitate to do this and in so doing do your part in assisting us to increase the Blade's Great National Family.

Sunday School

"VOX POPULI'S" GREAT DAY

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 2 Is "The Triumphal Entry."—Mark 11:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The present-day visitor to Jerusalem, who has any imagination, finds his thought turning again and again to the walled-up gate in the center of the eastern side of the city. It is called the "Golden Gate" and the Moslems have a belief that if ever this gate is opened again the Christians will get possession of the city; for it was through this gate that the procession of the Triumphal Entry passed. Now the traveler who would go out from Jerusalem to the Mount of Olives must go up to the north eastern corner, where St. Stephen's gate opens out on the valley of the Kidron.

And standing by the "Golden Gate," on the ramparts of the old temple area, with the crown of the Mount of Olives before one's eyes, thoughts crowd in of that great day when the clear air resounded with the shouts of the multitudes acclaiming the lowly Nazarene as the "Son of David," the long-expected Messiah.

That was the greatest worldly triumph of Jesus—greater even than his experience up in Galilee, after the feeding of the five thousand, when the multitude would have made him king. For here were Passover pilgrims from every nation under heaven, full of religious fervor, doing honor to the Wonder-Worker, who, in their enthusiasm, they accepted as the One Who Was to Come.

The procession was a triumph for Jesus, and it also partook of the flavor of defiance of his enemies. He had the people with Him. In this hour his enemies were powerless. They may slay him ere a week rolled around, but this hour they could not deny him. The raising of Lazarus, his greatest miracle, which was likewise the immediate cause of his death, had set the people into a frenzy of adulation.

The Triumphal Entry.

All four of the biographers of Jesus tell this great story. Mark's narration is the one chosen by the Lesson Committee.

"And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, unto Bethphage and Bethany, at the Mount of Olives, he sendeth forth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, Go your way into the village over against you: and as soon as ye be entered into it, ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him, and bring him. And if any man say unto you, Why do ye this? say ye that the Lord hath need of him; and straightway he will send him hither.

"And they went their way, and found the colt tied by the door without in a place where two ways met; and they loose him. And certain of them that stood there said unto them, What do ye, loosing the colt? And they said unto them even as Jesus had commanded; and they let them go. And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and He sat upon him.

"And many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches off the trees, and strewed them in the way. And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest. And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple; and when He had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, He went out unto Bethany with the twelve."

A Popular Demonstration.

The tides of talk which flow through the ranks of the common people are often disregarded by so-called leaders of thought, yet they determine public action. Not always do the newspapers reflect the subjects that are engrossing the popular mind. On this occasion, when hundreds of thousands, doubtless more than a million, Jews were thronging the passover, the one dominant theme was the personality of Jesus, the healer, teacher and miracle-worker.

Plain folks do not talk in abstractions. They love truth incarnated in a life or a deed. That is one reason why all the great religions of the world, except one, bear the name of the man who was their founder. People often speak of churches in terms of the pastor. A few days ago a gentleman inquired for the Presbyterian church in a certain community, but the station agent shook his head blankly. Then, as an afterthought, he asked, "I wonder if you mean Mr. Field's church?" He did not even know the denomination of the congregation, but he did know the pastor. Over and over the gospel is to be commended in tersm of human life. One saintly character is more effective in a community than a hundred eloquent sermons.

Some day, in the ideal state, the administration will definitely provide themes and occasions and personalities for popular interest. Thus men will be helped to realize their best selves, and to develop community loyalty.

Meanwhile, by common impulse, the crowds were thronging toward Him whose personality overshadowed the Passover itself. It was a democratic demonstration which ensued. In a frenzy of enthusiasm, people threw their outer garments in the way for Him to ride over, just as men throw their hats in the air at a political demonstration. Clearly Jesus possessed the interest and enthusiasm of the people. A lesser one than He would have had His head turned by the ovation. He knew the fickleness of the popular mind, for had He not experienced it in the north? Of all that multitude, He alone was clear-eyed to the truth that the fickle mob would soon be shouting, "Crucify Him!"

A Lowly Mount.

Not a champing war horse, as ride earth's conquerors, but in the lowliness of the ambassador of peace, Jesus came riding upon an ass; the patient beast of the common people. Not even that was His own. As old Matthew Henry said: "This colt was borrowed. Christ went upon the water in a borrowed boat; ate the passover in a borrowed home; was buried in a borrowed sepulcher, and here rode on a borrowed ass."

None the less, the crowd acclaimed Him King. They withheld not the common Messianic designation, "Son of David," which blind Bartimaeus had used. The words of the demonstration, as culled from the four reports, resound the character of this acclaim: "Hosanna! Hosanna to the Son of David, blessed is He . . Blessed is the king. Blessed is the king of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord. . . Blessed be the kingdom of our father David that cometh in the name of the Lord. . . . Peace in Him and glory in the highest. Hosanna in the highest!"

"If Thou Hadst Known!"

When a great city repudiates or refuses to accept a man of greatness, the consequences are far beyond prognostication. When Philadelphia welcomed poor Ben Franklin, she acquired great riches, and is still drawing interest on that hospitality. Jerusalem spurned Jesus. In rejecting Him the city missed all of her prophesied highest distinction. He had come of whom all her prophets had sung, and Jerusalem knew it not. She was an ecclesiastical center, and yet blind to the spiritual visitation for which the ages had waited! Alas, for the communities dominated by the little big men, with petty ideas of thrift and advantage, but without the vision to see opportunity when it arrives. The tragedy of it pierced the compassionate heart of Jesus.

By one of the great reversals of history, Jerusalem is now a world capital because of the Christ whom it rejected. The highest buildings in the old city today are Christian churches. Her prosperity comes from Christian pilgrims and Christian schools and monasteries and many churches. Yonder on Mount Olivet, around the slope of which this triumphal procession journeyed, there are great buildings dedicated to the name of the Lowly One who trod the hillside afoot. The heights of the Mount of Olives are surmounted by two great church steeples, visible from far beyond the Jordan. The triumphs of Christ today are more real and lasting than those of the tumultuous day nineteen centuries ago, when the air was rent with "Hosannas" in His praise.

SOME OF THAT STOLEN NINETY MILLION MAY COME OUT IN THE WASH

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

VISION INSPIRED A HYMN

Blind Fanny Crosby Says Prophet Matthew Appeared to Her.

Back in Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Fanny J. Crosby, the noted blind hymn writer, who was 94 years old last March, is just recovering from a long illness. While it was feared for a while the aged woman could not recover, Miss Crosby herself declares that it was one of the most comfortable attacks of illness she ever had, for a wonderful vision came to her to alleviate her suffering.

In her vision Miss Crosby says the Prophet Matthew came to her and told her to put her house in order. This did not mean, however, that she was going to die. Then a "dear old saint" came and she said to him:

"Have you come to conduct me to the celestial city?"

"No," he replied; "I have come to give you these cheering words: 'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life. Be calm and get your strength back as soon as you can, and then go to work for the Master.'"

When she had recovered Miss Crosby wrote the following verses, which were inspired by this vision:

Almost in sight of the harbor,
O, what a beautiful throng
Over me lovingly bending,
Singing a lullaby song.

Almost in sight of the harbor,
Almost at home on the shore,
Only the signal to enter,
Only the stroke of the oar.

Almost in sight of the harbor,
Calm and serene was my rest,
Trusting my Christ and Redeemer,
Leaning by faith on his breast.

Almost in sight of the harbor,
Surely my spirit has been
Yet to the friends that I cherish
Prayer has restored me again.

This poem Miss Crosby has dedicated to Sunshine (Fanny Crosby) Circle, Christian Endeavor.

THE DANGERS OF BASEBALL

Insurance Companies Rate Players Higher Than Chauffeurs.

The occupation of the baseball player is more dangerous than that of the chauffeur, if we may trust the standard rates approved by the New York state insurance department for workmen's compensation insurance. While the ball player is rated at 4.37, commercial chauffeurs are placed at 2.43, and a flat rate of $15 for each chauffeur of a private car is set. The difference between the hazards of policemen and firemen is expressed by the fugures 4.37 and 14.58, respectively. The barber's calling is over twice as risky as the dentist's, as his rate is .37, as against the dentist's .17. The highest rate, of course, is placed on the fuse manufacturer—19.44—and the rate of 13.61 is paid by the crane and derrick installers.

THE APPEAL OF AN AUTHOR

Unique Method of Attracting the Eye of the Public.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the "agony column" of the London Times: "Young author, unable to catch the public eye, despite possession of exceptional ability, which include the wit of a Mark Twain, the philosophy of a Carlyle, the intricacy of plot of a Conan Doyle, the descriptive power of a Dickens, and the brilliance of dialogue of a Dumas, appeals to some one having influence with publishers to get one of his compositions read by a discerning and competent critic. Box B, 568, the Times."

This Woman Wants to Be U. S. Senator

Mrs. James J. Brown, who may possibly be the first woman to turn Uncle Sam into a ladies' tailor and make him fit her out with a United States senatorial toga, has arrived in New York from Denver, for the purpose of seeing Colonel Roosevelt.

If all goes well on her trip, and the offices of Judge Ben B. Lindsey are effective, Mrs. Brown may go back to Colorado with the endorsement for her senatorial race of the great Theodore and the other eastern leaders of the Progressive party.

She expects to run for the senate as a candidate of Progressives and Democrats to succees Senator Charles S. Thomas, whose term expires next year.

The feminist candidate is 41 years old, and has been active in many public movements in Colorado. Mrs. Brown did notable work as head of the women's committee that relieved the suffering of miners and their families following the Ludlow massacre. This she did at the request of other Colorado women, who had come to admire her executive ability, abandoning at the time plans she laid to do Red Cross service in Mexico and furnish from her private funds medical supplies for the station she intended to establish.

Mrs. Brown was aboard the Titanic at the time of the disaster, and with 18 other women and one man, a quartermaster, got off in a boat. She not only pulled an oar, but was highly praised for the courage and tact she displayed in keeping the other women calm. Judge B. Lindsey, who is also in this city, said the outlook for Mrs. Brown attaining a United States senatorship in the near future is bright.

"I have raised a family of my own and three other people's families, and now I have nothing to do and intend

to devote my life to politics," said Mrs. Brown to a reporter. "At 41 I feel my life to be only beginning, and I think it is only fair to women that they should have a representative of their own in congress. I am confident that in the end women will have the ballot generally in the United States. But I wouldn't try to break into the senate with an ax. Conditions are so dreadful for women in England that there is good reason why some of them should turn window-smashers. But these conditions do not exist here, and it will never become necessary for American women to resort to militancy to get a fair hearing on their plans for obtaining general suffrage rights."

Russia has 464,500,000 acres of forest. That is to say, more than one-third of the whole country is covered by trees, and there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant.

VARIETIES

Mining employs 1,500,000 men in the United States.

Farms in the United States cost $78,798,325 acres.

Montreal in 1913 shipped 54,335,[illegible] bushels of grain.

Sugar was known in China more than 3,000 years ago.

The paving of streets with wood blocks originated in Russia.

The pulp mills of British Columbia are shipping pulp to Japan.

Korea in 1913 planted 12,430,000 trees in its reforestration movement.

Modern street paving is practically unknown in the cities of Japan.

Potatoes in 1913 yielded 3,739,346 bu. in Ireland on 582,303 acres of land.

Canada in 1913 imported 254,[illegible] and produced 8,658,922 barrels of cement.

More rain falls at 4 o'clock in the afternoon than at any other time of the day.

Umbrellas are in great demand in the Netherlands, where light rains are frequent.

Every time a carp breathes it moves 4,386 bones and muscles; its vertebra number 4,329.

Barcelona, Spain, does a large business in the manufacture of paper drinking cups.

Engineers estimate the available water power of Oregon as more than 13,000,000-horse power.

Near Boulder, Colo., 25 beavers recently gnawed down 100 trees, some of them three feet thick.

Canada in 1913 grew 404,669,[illegible] bushels of oats, valued at $128,893,[illegible] on 10,434,000 acres of land.

Bags first originated because wealthy people needed receptacles in which to carry their alms for the poor.

It requires about 15 days for the human body to recover from the loss of two consecutive nights' sleep.

The world's largest rubber tree, in Bolivia, has a trunk 27 feet in circumference, about twice the usual size.

Angora goats have been used with profit to keep zones clear of inflammable vegetation on national forests in California.

Germany, according to a French journal, has adopted a new type of torpedo which can destroy the largest dreadnought.

The cost of replacing with steel cars all the passenger cars in use on the railroads of the United States is estimated at more than $600,000,000.

French military authorities have opened the first section, 135 miles long, of a railroad in Algeria which eventually will cross the Sahara desert.

The government bureau of mines has succeeded in making an economical fuel by briquetting the lignites of California, Texas and North Dakota without a binding material.

The agricultural experiment station in Pullman, Wash., is establishing an arboretum, in which it is proposed to grow a group of each of the important timber trees of the temperate zone.

The London Chamber of Commerce is urging the government to establish a national seed testing station, as seed must be sent to the continent for testing as to purity and germinating qualities.

At an expenditure exceeding $10,000,000 London will build a dock system enough to accommodate any merchant steamer afloat or which will be likely to enter the Thames for many years to come.

The German government plans to send technical attaches to its principal diplomatic posts to report on inventions and progress along any important line in the countries in which they are stationed.

One of the senior directors of the Hamburg-American line said recently that, although the Vaterland is 950 feet long, another 10 years was likely to elapse before a thousand-foot ship would be built.

China proper has less than four-tenths of a mile of open railway to every 100 square miles of territory, and, estimating the population at 400,000,000, there is .18 mile of line to every 10,000 inhabitants.

The republic of Colombia is said to have excellent regulations for its national forests. Lumbermen who cut cedar and mahogany are required to plant young trees of the same species in the cutover spaces.

The wealth of the United States is growing at the rate of about $[illegible],000,000,000 per annum, whereas the investments of Europe in this country never exceed $3,000,000 in a single year, and in some years are nothing at all on balance.

It is predicted that by 1915 western Canada will produce 600,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. The population is increasing more rapidly than the railroad development, and there is serious apprehension that it will not be possible to handle the enormous crops.

Residence of Wallace, Idaho, says that the destruction of the forests there has almost caused a water famine in the locality. The flow of one stream, they declared, was cut from 1,000 miners' inches—the unit of measurement—to less than 250 miners' inches.

Ages ago the horse was an animal no larger than a fox terrier; today the species has gone so far ahead that the elephantine horses seen on the Liverpool docks are the wonder of everybody who has seen them, and one of these horses is able to do as much pulling as three ordinary horses which have not been bred in a similar manner.

Landscape gardeners of the department of agriculture declare that the lawnmowers should be set so high that the grass will not be cropped close. They declare raking or sweeping disturbs the soil and that if the clipped grass remains where it drops it will form protection to the roots and keep the lawn in good condition during dry weather.

Boric acid in considerable quantities is generally recognized as an original constituent in the waters and gases given off with volcanic emanations. In fact, the Tuscan fumaroles in Italy have been an important commercial source of boric acid for a long time. There is abundant evidence of the presence of boric acid in volcanic emanations in many parts of the world.

Compared with certain other countries of much smaller area and much less population, the potato production in the United States is small. This year, however, promises a bigger crop in this country. In 1911, when the last comparison was made, Germany led with 1,263,000,000 bushels; Austria came second, with 426,000,000 bushels; France followed with 424,000,000 bushels, and the United States produced but 293,000,000 bushels that year.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

An Island Home

MARTHA HOLDEN.

A winding path, carpeted with pine needles, long fallen and brown, leads from the little dock at the wood's edge to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larue.

You walk singly along the narrow, rocky way, lined with white birch and silvery evergreen, and soon you emerge upon a spacious clearing.

Spacious, yes, as large as a city front yard, which is spacious for the Larue's. Their island is small, and they share it with four other cottagers, who come only in the summer.

The Larues stay all the year round. We have come upon the house from the rear, and we enter by the kitchen. It might be the galley of a small sailing vessel, so compact it is.

The young French half-breed servant is baking cookies at a white enameled table that is hinged to the wall. When in use it extends almost to the tiny cook stove, and the cupboard is within easy armslength of both. There is a niche in the small back porch for an ice box, and on the other side is the tidiest of infinitesimal pantries.

Mrs. Larue, who comes smiling from the front porch to welcome us, now leads the way to the living room.

It is a long, low-ceiled interior, finished in varnished pine. Its windows look away across the broad channel to the distant northern lake.

There is a deep couch against the wall, an open Franklin stove, a writing desk, tables with magazines, a case of books, and oil lamps in brackets. On the tables are bowls of sweet peas and nasturtiums, the wonderful product of this crisp, cool, northern air.

We go out to the porch, gay with tubs boxes of bright flowers on the balustrades. Here are rocking chairs and a megaphone with which to hail the boats.

We are not more than a good stone's throw from the deep channel, where pass all the ships bound for Lake Superior.

How high and imposing they look as they bear silently down upon our curving, reedy shore! Silently, save for the gently swishing resistance of placid water they approach, an almost uninterrupted procession, all through the long summer days.

The steel freighters sweep by without giving any sign of recognition. That is, if they have only a working crew aboard. If there is a party, a few young girls, perhaps a boy or two and a chaperon, ensconced under the flapping awning above the pilothouse, then the Larues are saluted.

The young people take turns with the ship's megaphone, calling greetings and paying compliments to the white homestead among its trees and blossoms.

Mr. Larue calls back, and they part friends.

When a big passenger boat heaves in sight, its deck rails are a fringe of curious people, with opera glasses, seeking to penetrate the innermost secrets of this secluded island life. The captain on the high bridge, separate and distinctly outlined against the sapphire sky, salutes cordially, in the name of his motley crew.

Flags are flying, handkerchiefs waving, a band plays, and on the after deck one descries a few energetic dancers.

"There's the Hinckly yacht from Chicago," says Larue, as a floating palace moves majestically into view. Its polished glass and mahogany proclaim it an aristocrat of the summer seas.

"What must it be," asks little Mrs. Larue, "to be in those wicker steamer chairs, gay with silken cushions, under bright awnings, and in the sight of changeful waters?"

Men and women in white lounge about the deck; a waiter in shiny linens bring them refreshment.

They come to the polished rail to view the Larues, with its garden of bright flowers.

"Don't believe they're any happier than we are," says John Larue. "Shall we go for a pull among the islands."

We follow each other down a second piney path to the rude boat house.

An old Indian, who grunts an answer in Chippewa to Larue's request (for master speaks this strange language as well as man) brings out a roomy birch canoe. We lean back among chintz cushions, and glide close beside the curving, fern-grown shores of a dozen jewel-like islands.

We dip past many a summer camp, half hidden in birch and balsam. From screened verandas comes the hum of voices, and an occasional burst of song from a phonograph or a victrola.

Now and then our peaceful way is interrupted by a swiftly passing motor boat.

Neighbor calls to neighbor from the arched bridges, and all have for John Larue and his wife in her pink sunbonnet the greeting of real friendship.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

THE SUNSHINE CITY

Jacksonville is the gateway to Florida. From there to St. Petersburg, 275 miles by rail, the way lies through pine forests, trucking farms and turpentine camps. One hundred and seventy-five miles south of Jacksonville you first see orange and grape fruit groves.

Now the Gulf of Mexico bursts on our view, the railroad running for a considerable distance right on the shore. You land at St. Petersburg, located on Pinellas peninsula, and here you will find a good class of people, kind and hospitable, and you soon feel at home.

Among the first things here to appeal to northerners is the tropical vegetation. The principal tree is the palm. There are a few oaks and gum; you see lemon, orange, banana, palmetto, castor bean, camphor, grapefruit, guava and kumquat trees. The camphor tree is beautiful in shape and color. The cultivation of grapefruit and oranges is a great occupation.

Pineapples are raised under cover, as they are very tender against cold. However, the oak trees are evergreen the entire year, flowers in bloom all winter.

Fishing is one of St. Petersburg's greatest industries. Three - masted schooners come in with tons of fish, after staying out a few days at sea. Many northern people own furnished cottages where they spend the winter and then return in springtime to their northern homes. St. Petersburg has had a unique way of celebrating Washington's birthday for several years past. The parade of 1,000 school children through flag decorated streets, under a canopy of blue heaven and matchless sunshine, with little kindergarten tots and veterans of the blue and gray in line, is an inspiring picture. St. Petersburg is called the Sunshine City. The sun very seldom fails to shine every day. In fact the publishers of the Evening Independent, a daily paper of St. Petersburg, offers to give away its papers every day the sun doesn't shine.—E. A. S., Pa.

ANOTHER BOY

A boy, 16 years of age, wants to find someone in this United States, Canada or Mexico, who is kind and benevolent enough to adopt him and give him a college education, for which he will make ample returns later. He is alone in the world, but of good parentage, and can furnish excellent recommendations as to his morals and honesty. He is very intelligent and bright, and cultured, and graduated from an accredited high school, with high honors, 1913-14. He is very gentle and tender hearted, and can lavish a wealth of love on the one who will satisfy his insatiable greed for learning. He has some talent and a great love for music and short story writing, also excels in chemistry. All who are interested. —From an old reader, Va.

RICE FARMS

Here comes the Arkansas traveler from the much abused state, but mind what you say, for we are in the garden of the world. I have been eating roasting ears and tomatoes and all things that grow in the garden and my flower garden is most beautiful. I enjoy sitting on my back porch and watching the sweet little humming birds come to them. I plant them partly for them, for they are God's creatures.

Well, to tell the truth, this has been a very dry summer, but these rice farmers plant their gardens near their rice wells and occasionally flood the garden. With me I have a small gasoline engine at my well and when it don't rain, I make it rain by laying a hose out on the garden.

There is considerable rice sown this season, but not as much as last year. It is hard to get help in harvest time, for so many men prefer work in the timber. There are new farms being opened up, getting ready for next year. The rice looks fine. We are now in our blackberry harvest. They are fine, indeed.—Mrs. V. C. H., Arkansas.

REUNION

The word "reunion" sounds good to me. One day in September every year in this state we hold a reunion in honor of Grandfather Lee. A reunion is also held each August in New York and Pennsylvania by his descendants. We have the grandest day of the year on that occasion. At our last, one man, in a speech said that the family reunion will bring the people together in friendship and create more peace on earth than any other organization in existence. I am glad we have a Blade reunion day. I suggest a pink flower with a bit of green foliage for peace day, as pink and green looks so restful, besides, nearly every one can get that color in almost every flower from pink clover to apple blossoms, and I suggest the 15th of June for peace day. That date is easy to remember and flowers are plentiful everywhere then. In this neighborhood we celebrated the night of June 30 till midnight, for at that hour West Virginia went "dry," and great was the rejoicing. Why not make our Blade reunion an evergreen day by wearing a spray or a leaf of evergreen?—Mrs. M. C. V., Rock Cave, W. Va.

Another good suggestion for our Peace Day and flower.

ONEONTA

Oneonta is an Indian name, meaning restful. The city is ensconced in the bosom of the Susquehanna Valley, surrounded by rolling hills. Since making Oneonta my permanent home, three years ago, I will vouch that it well deserves its name. A goodly number of our citizens own their home and take pride in keeping their lawns and gardens in first-class order. The streets are lined on either side by large shade trees, which gives our city a suburban appearance. We have few factories, so that our 10,000 inhabitants can breathe freely of pure air; the only exception is our railroad works of the D. & H. at the lower end of the city.

Two modern bridges span the Susquehanna river. The one at the main street called forth the following verses some time ago, before locating here, for which I had some encomiums from my friends:

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

From your fair source, to Chespeake,
Six hundred miles you wander
And join with nanny a silver creek,
That makes your flow the grander.
But there's a spot I love to scan,
It clings to memory ever,
Where Oneonta bridge doth span
The Susquehanna River.

Full oft' I've stood upon the bridge
To watch thy gliding motion;
Thou waitest not for stone or ridge
But speed to join the ocean.
I love to contemplate by thee,
But fortune doth us sever,
Yet surely I'll return to see
The Susquehanna River.

Thy verdant banks on either side,
Are clad with life and beauty—
And in thy stream the fishes glide,
To bear them is thy duty.
The birds sing sweetly on the trees
Near where thou rollest ever;
There woo'd by nature and the breeze
Flow! Susquehanna River.

is its many clubs, social, political and civic, and there pervades a true spirit of cordiality, not to friends only, but to strangers as well.—D. W., N. Y.

Cheer-Up Row

Kindly send to this dear old lady a shower of cards and cheery letters. She is a sort of invalid; her address is Mrs. Amy Monroe, Winthrop, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

One of the joys of friendship,
And a very true one to me,
Is the full pleasure of remembering
Those friends we can not see.

Leah McCallum writes that her youngest brother William has rheumatism and has been confined to the house most of the time this summer. He is 18 years of age. He would very much appreciate cards or letters from The Blade boys and girls. Will try to answer all.—Wm. J. B. McCallum, Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

I have just heard of a very good remedy for erysipelas. Take blue flag leaves and stew them in lard, strain through cloth and apply to parts affected. It can be used either warm or cold. So many read The Blade I thought it might reach the right one.

I want to thank all who sent me so many pretty cards and nice letters. I enjoyed them so much. I am not well and do not know whether I have many more months in this world or not. I have heart trouble. Came very near dying the other day, but I was not afraid to go. All I thought about was my children and I guess that is what kept me here, for I was all alone. I can't write any more for I am awfully weak. I would be glad to hear from any who might want to write to me, for I can't do anything.—Mrs. May DeBois, Litchfield, Mich.

Our Correspondents

Mae Randall, River Falls, S. C., asks for The Drunkard's Dream, and tells of the beauty of her locality and of the songs of the mocking birds.

Will someone send me postal cards of views in Guernsey county, Ohio. My mother, now dead, was born there, and I much desire some views of her early surroundings and know no one to send to. Will exchange California views or pay for them. It will be a great favor to me.—Mrs. E. E. Everett, Ventura, California.

I was 60 years old on the 7th of June and had a card shower of 64 beautiful cards, besides other nice presents. I live in the Valley of Virginia, 15 miles north of Staunton. Thirty-three friends and relatives dined with me on my birthday. I was born near Buckhannon, in Upshur county, W. Va., near where Uncle Henry spoke of the Pringle brothers living in the sycamore tree. I know some of the Pringles and heard my grandfather speak of the sycamore tree. I came to Augusta county, Va., in June, 1880, and enjoy the life of farmer in the garden spot of these United States. Have traveled through 10 states west of the Ohio, but old Virginia is good enough for me.—P. B. Williams, R. D. 1, Box 52, Bridgewater, Va.

Mr. Barker lives in sight of Snow Mountains, Va.—White mountains, capped with snow all through June.

M. M. of Virginia wants to know of anyone who has a birthday June 27. Mine is June 27.—Frank Barker, Fryeburg, Me.

A poem written by Margaret Sangster was printed in The Blade last spring. It is such a beautiful, comforting piece! It is Sweet Memories—Beautiful Future; also I should like the new version of Poe's Raven, in which a white dove says "Evermore" in the place of the raven saying "Nevermore." So many of us need all the comfort we can get.—Bereaved, Illinois.

If you have these poems please forward here.—M. H.

I should like, please, to know if there are any of the old soldiers of Co. F, Fifteenth regiment, Mexican war still alive. G. W. Bowles, Paradise, Cal.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1409 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

To Marry Vanderbilt

Eleonora Sears, Boston's leading society girl athlete, has Newport society by the ears again, this time as the guest of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Marble Palace, where Harold Vanderbilt, Mrs. Belmont's son, is also stopping. The couple ride, drive, sail and motor together constantly.

"I have no answer to make," Mrs. Belmont said today when asked whether her son and Miss Sears were engaged.

Young Vanderbilt arrived on his sailing yacht Vagrant coincident with the arrival of Miss Sears at the Belmont palace. Whispers of a marriage between Miss Sears and the heir apparents to a large slice of the Vanderbilt millions are now heard on all sides in the fashionable Newport Summer colony.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

PANAMA ROCKS

Hurrah for the "Peace day" suggested by some of you! I, too, say have it. Why should it not be some time during June or the earlier part of July? And another vote for the white rose from me. If that were to be varied any, I should suggest the forget-me-not as an addition. How many agree with me? It seems to me that all the world is at peace at this season. School is out and the children are happy, while the teachers have time, now, to plan another year's work. Then, too, who is more happy than the busy housewife, with her little ones around her and her chickens to care for? Even the little chickens themselves seem to rejoice.

At this time of the year picnics and reunions are many and greatly to be enjoyed. We people in the country appreciate "a day off" as much as the office girl in her hot, close office. We, too, have hot work and a holiday comes very welcome.

Near my home are the celebrated "Panama Rocks," with their many wonders. Very seldom does a summer day pass without a load of visitors there. And they certainly are worth seeing. I wish you might all see them. There is the "Counterfeiter's den," which you have to enter with only a lantern, the "Devil's Bedroom," the "Cradle Rock" and many more equally interesting wonders. There is a large hotel on the grounds, so you may readily see it is an ideal picnic ground. It gives me pleasure to read how the children love birds and are kind to them. I believe everyone, both young and old, should appreciate them and their music.—Mrs. M., N. Y.

IN FLORIDA

We had a nice time here on the Fourth of July. There was no singing and very little oration; just a picnic, with all of the features that generally go with a picnic. There were people from all parts of Osceola county, and some from adjoining counties. I would like to attend a Fourth of July celebration, such as there was when I was a boy. In those times people did not go to town for the Fourth of July. Some grove was selected at the most central point of a community, and a platform was erected, and tables built and the underbrush and grass were cut; this part was done by the men nearest to the grove. The women would put in about two weeks before the Fourth cooking. Early on the morning of the Fourth farmers' wagons would begin to arrive with the provisions and families, all but the meat; that would be killed and barbecued on the grounds. We did not use the word butcher much in those days. It was hog killing, or beef killing. The exercises of the day would usually begin about 10 a. m. by singing America, after which the Declaration of Independence would be read, followed by singing. I tell you, that the woods would ring with the singing. Then the oration would be delivered. By the time the exercises were over, the barbecue would be done and the tables set. After everybody was at the tables, thanks were returned, and it was a sight to see that barbecue disappear. Then teams would be hitched to wagons and the return home would begin. There were no sports on the Fourth of July in those days. People were too full of patriotism to desecrate the birthday of the nation.—G. W. T., Fla.

A BEAUTIFUL VIEW

As the Peace Page readers are gathering in reunion, I want to join in the handshaking, so, like the lonely Joe Bowers of '49 fame, "I've come from old Missouri and all the way from Pike," that great county of which it is said that everybody of Missouri who is anybody either lives or has lived in the "State of Pike," and we point to our present governor and Missouri's famous and beloved son, Champ Clark, as proof. And while I am among these native state boosters, I want to drink a toast to Missouri in her own sparkling spring water, and ask you to please remember that Mark Twain was one of us. And what other state has anything to compare with the Missouri mule, the Missouri hen, or big red apple to say nothing of the houn' dawg?

I would like to take the Peace Page readers walking today and show them one of the fairest pictures nature has ever painted. We would go into the pasture, and as the path winds around the hill, we would pause and admire our picture. We are in the midst of a paw-paw thicket, and stretching away in front of us the hill slopes to the bottom-lands. It is carpeted with blue grass and gigantic walnut trees whisper to each other in the breeze. At the foot of the hill nestles a green meadow and skirting it the gleaming steel of the railroad track shows we are within easy reach of the great, throbbing world. On the other side of the track great squares of yellow stubble show where the wheat recently stood, checkered with great squares of deep green, waving corn. Beyond, shining between willow-fringed banks, lies the great Mississippi, placid, still and smooth as glass. On the other side we can see a white schoolhouse, and far in the distance, dim and blue, rise the bluffs of our sister state, Illinois.

To the north of us our own little village nestles within a circle of green hills half hidden by the foliage of her trees. I take this walk nearly every day, and many times have I paused, drinking in the beauty of the scene, and wished that I could paint it. In the winter it is just as beautiful and has often cured me of a spell of the "blues."

Now, if I have bragged too much on my dear old native state, please remember the Fourth is just over and I am still feeling patriotic.—School Ma'am of Missouri.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Girl and Her Pets.

I am a little girl 7 years old; my name is Millian. I have a shepherd dog; his name is Barney. I have four tiny kittens and a little colt, named Mollie. I live in York state, where the roads are improved and there is lots of travel. I do not get lonesome because I help papa with the chores. I love to take care of the horses. I go to school and I like it very much.—M. A. B., Gasport, N. Y.

Puppies and Hobbies.

I live on a big farm in the country. I will be 14 years old the 4th day of next April. Have I a twin? My hobbies are reading good books and music. I have four puppies for pets. I will try to answer all letters and cards.—Marcia Onoto Swartz, South Akron, O. P. F. D. 24.

An Outdoor Girl.

I am a farmer's daughter and live about 2½ miles from Wyandotte Cave, Ind. I like farm life, especially outdoor work, and I often help my father and brother in the field. I helped my brothers haul hay a few days ago, and it was a hot job, but I liked it just the same. My hobbies are horseback riding and hunting, although I am not a very good marksman. I have a birthday August 2, and would like cards. Will answer all. I am trying to get a card from every state in the union.—Bessie Byerly, R. No. 1-92, De Pauw, Indiana.

From West Virginia.

I live on a farm in the grand old state of West Virginia, about two miles from the town of Summersville. I would like to exchange cards with the boys and girls. My hobby is boat riding. I am between 16 and 22 years of age.—Margaret Murphy, Summersville, W. Va.

A Picnic.

There were 35 of us boys and girls went picnicking the Fourth. We started early in the morning for a grove several miles from home. We went in buggies and automobiles. Arriving at the place about noon, we spread our dinners on the ground. We had several kodaks along and took pictures in the afternoon. In the evening there was a comedy play at a village three miles from the grove. After the play was over we came home, having spent a glorious Fourth. This was a sane Fourth to what we generally have, as the prohibition amendment was added to our state constitution July 1, 1914. My, how glad I was! How many of our boys and girls live in prohibition states? Write and tell us what it has done for your state. Brownie of Wayne, I agree with you on suggesting a forget-me-not as Peace Day flower. Old soldiers and old-timers, come on with your experiences. I enjoy your letters. Have any of our readers read the Harold Bell Wright books? I have read most of them and think them fine, especially The Shepherd of the Hills. I wish to join your bird club. I love the little songsters dearly. We have hundreds of them around our home—Cutie from West Virginia.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Eva Hall, Springvale, Me., asks cards and letters. Her hobbies are housekeeping and playing the violin.

I will be 22 years old the 20th of September. Have I a twin? I work in an office, and office work is one of my hobbies, also crocheting and taking pictures. I am very much interested in the west. I would like to correspond with boys and girls near my age, and will answer all letters and cards.—"Daisy, from Illinois."

Marie Farmer, 15, Picketon, O., would enjoy a card shower October 10.

Reta M. Stump, 14, Wire bridge, W. Va., likes flowers, good books and Sunday School.

Lulu I. Brown, 16, Port Alleghany, Pa., likes to read and to raise chickens. Her birthday is August 13.

May Hard, Morganton, W. Va.: I should say, address your letter, "My Dear Niece."—M. H.

Lona Miller, 20, Hur, W. Va., asks cards from those her age.

Nellie Kiggins, 7, Wade, O., lives near the Ohio river. She had a birthday July 22.

Lura Harris, Elkins, W. Va., has been in 16 states, and though she has always lived in town, she enjoys the country. She likes the cowboy letters.

Ralph Crandall, Hampton, Ia., had a birthday June 27.

I want to thank all those who so kindly sent cards to Flora Nafe, of Summertown. She received quite a number and was much pleased. She takes pleasure in showing them to all her friends. My baby brother, who is 13 this month, is also a lover of cards. Will you please, ask boys and girls of about his age to send cards, care Florence Morrow, Summertown, Tenn.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Thank God every morning you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

Our Cook Book

WHOLE WHEAT NUT LOAF.—Two cupfuls whole wheat flour; 1 cupful white flour; 2 heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; ½ teaspoonful salt; 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; ½ cupful chopped peanuts; 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter; 1½ cupful sweet milk. Mix all the dry ingredients together, including the peanuts, add the milk and mix thoroughly, lastly the melted butter, and beat well. Bake in two shallow tins, or in gem pans, for one-half hour in a moderate oven.

For an ordinary nut loaf, mix into the sponge for two loaves of bread one cupful of finely ground peanuts just before adding the sponge to the flour, and work as other bread.—Ladies' World.

Elder Blossom Wine—One gallon of boiling water, pour on one quart of blossoms. Let stand 10 hours, then strain and add three pounds of granulated sugar, boil a little while, then let stand until milk warm and add one lemon cut fine, one tablespoon of yeast or one yeast cake. Let stand for 24 hours, then strain and bottle, but do not cork tight for a week or so.—Mrs. H. C. C., Pa.

Strawberry Sponge.—Dissolve one envelope of quick gelatin in one cupful of sugar and one cupful of strawberry juice. When it begins to jell, beat in thoroughly the stiffly-whipped whites of two eggs. Pour into a mold and set on ice.

Poets' Corner

NEVERTHELESS AFTERWARDS

He made me to rest in pastures
The richest I ever had seen
He made me to bask in the sunshine,
With never a cloud between;
He led me where quiet waters
Flowed on in their silvery tide,
And sweet words of love He whispered
As I lingered by His side.

And I listened with silent rapture,
Too deep for words to tell,
While suddenly over the pathway
A cold, gray shadow fell.
He was watching my face as it lingered,
And He saw an answering shade,
But He only drew me the closer,
And said, "Be not afraid."

The shadows lengthened and deepened,
Till I scarce could see His face;
And the road somehow seemed rougher,
As I tried to keep in pace;
But as the wind swept past me,
He tenderly stooped to say—
"Have courage. I'm only answering
Your prayers in the quickest way."

But closer the darkness gathered
And the wind felt damp and chill;
And I did not hear Him whisper—
"My child, I am with thee still;"
Nor could I feel the pressure
Of his strong encircling arm;
And the thought that I'd missed the pathway,
Filled my heart with a dread alarm.

Just then came a lull in the tempest,
And a tiny streak of light
Crept shyly across the shadows,
And soon they were lost to sight;
Then I looked in the face of the Master,
And His smile just seemed to say,
"Couldst thou not have trusted me fully
For every step of the way?"

But as I turned to praise Him
He laid His hands in mine,
And bade me look behind me,
Where a ray of light divine
Had lit up the narrow valley
That I had but lately trod;
And I saw at a glance 'twas the right way
And that I had been walking with God.

ROW YOUR BOAT

There stands the tree that we use to climb,
And the mill with its rolling din,
The old wharf boat that we used to float
And the boys went in to swim.
But now we are far from the dear old home
And the friends we love so well,
The winding brook and its mossy banks
Has the same sad tale to tell.

CHORUS.

Then its row, row, row
Your boat gently down life's stream,
The water is past and gone at last,
The future is but a dream.

There stands the barn where we use to play,
And the deep old well so near,
There orchard, where, on a sunny day
We would chat with the old Folks dear.
But now we are far from the dear old home
And the friends we love so well,
The winding brook that we use to wade
Seems to sing the same sad tale.

TRUST

Frank L. Stanton.

"I jes' don' know ef de kohn'll grow,
But I plants hit jes' de same;
I jes' don't know ef de wind'll blow,
But I watch an' pray, an' I reap an' sow,
An' de sun he rise, an' de ribber flow,
An' de good Lawd know my name.

"I jes' can't tell ef de cotton sell,
But I toils on jes' de same;
De birds they build where de spring sap swell,
An' dey know enough for a rainy spell,
An' dat's lots more dan dey gwine to tell—
And de good Lawd know my name."

"So I watch an' pray as I goes my way,
An' I toils on jes' de same;
De rose is sweet, but de rose can't stay,
But I'm mighty glad when it blooms my way;
De night fall dark, but de Lawd send day,
An' de good Lawd know my name."

RAIN SONG OF THE ROBIN

Eben E. Rexford.

One day I heard a robin singing in the rain,
And the raindrops' patter made a sweet refrain,
Making all the sweeter the music of the strain.

So, I thought, when trouble comes, as trouble will,
Why should I stop singing? Just beyond the hill
It may be that sunshine floods the green world still.

He who faces trouble with a heart of cheer
Makes the burden lighter. If there falls a tear,
Sweeter is the cadence in the song we hear.

I have learned your lesson, bird of dappled wing,
Listening to your music with its lilt of spring,—
When the storm cloud darkens, then's the time to sing.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON

Will you come with me, my Phyllis, dear, to you blue mountain free?
Where the blossoms smell the sweetest, come rove along with me.
It's every Sunday morning, when I am by your side,
We'll jump into the wagon, and all take a ride.

Chorus—
Wait for the wagon, wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon, and we'll all take a ride.

Where the river runs like silver, and the birds they sing so sweet,
I have a cabin, Phyllis, and some things good to eat.
Come listen to my story, it will relieve my heart,
So jump into the wagon, and off we will start.

Do you believe, my Phyllis, dear, old Mike, with all his wealth,
Can make you half so happy as I with youth and health?
We'll have a little farm, a horse, a pig, a cow,
And you will mind the dairy, while I will guide the plough.

Your lips are red as poppies, your hair so sleek and neat,
All braided up with dahlias, and hollyhocks so sweet;
It's every Sunday morning, when I am by your side,
We'll jump into the wagon, and all take a ride.

Together on life's journey we'll travel till we stop,
And if we have no trouble, we'll reach the happy top;
Then come with me, sweet Phyllis, my dear, my lovely bride,
We'll jump into the wagon, and all take a ride.

POEMS WANTED

Strong Bow.
Young Roger.
Caleb's Courtship.
Way Down South in Dixie Land.
"If Only I Had a Home, Sweet Home," "A Little Boy in Blue" and "Daisies Won't Tell" to Genevieve Jones, Palouse, Washington.
Man Behind the Plow.
The Death of Ellsworth.
When Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Bells Across the Snow.
Daisy's Faith and How the LaRue Stakes Were Lost, to Mrs. Effa M. Westcott, Minette, N. Y.

LOGAN'S LAMENT

Air—Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane.

I am standing on the summit
Of a century of years
That marks the age of our nation,
And I see adown the mountain
A flood of blood and tears
That was shed for our country's salvation;
And I see a mighty legion
Who for the nation's life,
Went forth in young manhood's fresh glory;
And I see a mighty legion
That perished in the strife,
Now sleeping in garments stiff and gory.

And we're going soon to meet them
In that bivouac of the soul,
And the shadows around us giving warning,
And I want to see my comrades
When the angels call the roll,
All ready for inspection in the morning.

We were boys when we enlisted,
And our wrinkled brows were fair
And our eyes were not dimmed in their vision,
And the frosts that never melt
Had not gathered in our hair,
And our steps had not lost their precision.
But years have built their tierces
In every comrade's brow,
And age makes our weary limbs quiver,
And the frosts are falling thick
And we're on the double-quick
To that camp that is over the river.

Although the veterans vanish,
Their children will remain,
The deeds of their fathers to cherish;
The cause for which we battled
Our children will maintain,
And the foes of our banner shall perish.
We battle not in vain
If still our banner waves,
For ages our nation adorning,
For loyal hands shall plant it
'Mid flowers upon our graves
'Til the great reville in the morning.

SAILOR

By Nellie M. Coye.

We called him Sailor, though he never crossed
The ocean's wide expanse. He was a dog—
Not even blooded—just a common dog,
Clever and kind. How often when the night
Its curtain drew would Sailor stretch himself
Before the fire blazing on the hearth,
And form a pillow for my childish head,
Companioned by him through long summer hours
All unafraid I roamed the fields at will,
With Sailor for my guide what should I fear?
There came a day when we had wandered far;
And night o'ertook my weary little feet
Within the tangled wood
So tired was I
I fell beneath a tree, and Sailor stretched
His brown length for my pillow, as at night
Beside the home hearth he was wont to do.
I slept till morning, and the faithful dog
His vigil kept.
At the first peep of day
My childish cries awoke the sleeping birds.
But Sailor, stanch and true, with leaps of joy,
And barks that echoed all the woodland through,
Led me to safety and my mother's arms.
Had he been twice a friend in human guise
He had not been more loyal to my need.
A common dog I called him; but beneath
His plain brown coat a hero's heart beat true.
The blood that tells is that which gives for you
Its crimson stain, or for your sake defies,
And makes a self a willing sacrifice.
So Sailor, though a dog unpedigreed,
To me has seemed a hero since that deed.

CUCKOO SONG

Now the sun is in the west,
Sinking low behind the trees;
And the cuckoo, welcome guest,
Gently wooes the evening breeze;
Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo,
Gently wooes the evening breeze.
Sportive now the swallows play,
Gliding swiftly o'er the brook;
Darting swift they wing their way
Homeward to their peaceful nook;
And the cuckoo, bird of spring,
Still amid the trees doth sing.

Cheerful see you shepherd boy
Climbing up the shaggy rocks;
As he views the dappled sky,
Pleased the cuckoo's note he mocks;
Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo,
Pleased the cuckoo's note he mocks.
Now advancing o'er the plain,
Evening's dusky shades appear,
And the cuckoo's voice again
Gently steals upon mine ear,
While retiring from the view,
Thus she bids the day adieu.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. P. W. LANSENG, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5 We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Kindly tell what you can concerning the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.—F. A. R., Waverly, N. Y.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed November 18, 1901, and replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an Anglo-American agreement of policy regarding an isthmian canal, then supposed to be fixed as across Nicaragua. It was drawn up by John Hay, secretary of state, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from Great Britain. Public feeling for some years had been growing so sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restriction on the independent action of the United States, that there was great fear that congress might abrogate it by open violence. President McKinley voiced the feeling by the declaration in 1898, that the canal had become a national necessity. Fresh negotiations were opened with Great Britain, who had no wish beyond that of neutralizing the canal, and sent one of her best diplomats with instructions to concede whatever did not nullify that principle. The draft treaty was sent to the senate by the President February 5, 1900. It provided that a canal might be constructed by the United States, or under its direction; should be permanently neutralized on the basis of the Suez canal agreement, to be kept open at all times, either of war or peace, to all vessels, without discrimination, and no fortifications to be constructed commanding the canal or the waters adjacent and that other powers should be invited to join in this guaranty of neutrality. The provisions excited intense hostility and a senator offered an amendment adopted by the committee on foreign affairs, canceling the very features for which it was drawn up. It provided that the neutralization clause should not prevent the United States from any measures it thought needful for its own defense, or the preservation of order, declared the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, and struck out the third clause inviting the concurarnce of other powers. In this form it was ratified by the senate December 20, 1900, but Gerat Britain refused to accept the transformed treaty, and it expired by limitation on March 5, 1901. The two diplomats then set to work on a compromise, which was signed by them November 18, 1901, sent to the senate by President Roosevelt, and ratified by them December 16. The chief differences were as dropping as far as possible all specific guarantees, requirements, or prohibitions. The neutrality of the canal is not guaranteed at all except by the terms of the agreement, the Calyton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by name, and the United States is not forbidden to construct fortifications, nor required to keep the canal open in time of war.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Oscar W. Underwood.—G. C., Huntersville, N. C.

Oscar W. Underwood, the congressman, was born at Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1862; was educated at the Rugby School of Louisville and at the University of Virginia. Mr. Underwood was admitted to the bar in 1884, and since then has practiced at Birmingham, Ala. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Ninth district of Alabama in 1892; chairman of the Democratic campaign committee that adopted the present constitution of Alabama; was elected to congress in 1895, and is a member now from the Ninth Alabama district, and is chairman of the ways and means committee; he was elected primary nominee for United States senator in April, 1914.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Please give the number of members in each of the fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada.—W. P. P., Baywood, Va.

The membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is as follows: Odd Fellows, 1,581,045; Freemasons, 1,567,799; Modern Woodmen of America, 960,000; Knights of Pythias, 715,654; Eastern Star Order, 700,000; Woodmen of the World, 642,300; International Order of Good Templars, 620,000; Loyal Order of Moose, 500,000; Improved Order of Red Men, 497,946; Order of Elks, 408,281; Order of Eagles, 347,569; Knights of Columbus, 287,313; Knights of the Maccabees of the World, 283,901; Order of Owls, 263,748; Ancient Order of Hibernians, 250,000; Royal Arcanum, 248,868; Independent Order of Foresters, 246,463; Foresters of America, 241,439; Junior Order of United American Mechanics, 200,000; B'rith Abraham Order, 190,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 185,446; Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, 168,928; Brotherhood of American Yeomen, 167,419; Loyal Orange Institution, 150,000; Knights and Ladies of Security, 140,000; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, 141,420; Tribe of Ben Hur, 118,698; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 110,088; Daughters of Liberty, 85,703; Protected Home Circle, 85,695; Order of Orioles, 84,610; Knights of the Golden Eagle, 82,968; Mystic Workers of the World, 73,978; Court of Honor, 73,088; Order of Gleaners, 72,112; Improved Order of Heptasophs, 71,267; Knights and Ladies of Honor, 70,000; Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, 69,467; Knights of the Modern Maccabees, 65,000; National Union, 62,820; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, 62,273; New England Order of Protection, 55,846; Daughters of America, 50,000; Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, 47,787; Fraternal Order of America, 45,000; Ancient Order of Foresters, 44,698; Fraternal Brotherhood, 44,308; Hermann's Sons, 40,659; Independent Order of B'nai Brith, 38,447; United Order of American Mechanics, 34,214; Knights of Malta, 32,000; Royal League, 31,836; Sons of St. George, 31,563; Order of United Ancient Druids, 29,525; smaller organizations, 182,286.

ISAAC TICHENOR

Please give a sketch of the life of Isaac Tichenor.—G. E. M., Bon Aqua, Tennessee.

Isaac Tichenor, the jurist, was borp in Newark, N. J., on February 8, 1754, and died in Bennington, Vt., December 11, 1838. In 1775 Tichenor graduated from Princeton and began the study of law at Schenectady, N. Y. Two years later he was appointed assistant commissary-general and was stationed at Bennington. He decided to remain there, was admitted to the bar, practiced law and took an active part in public affairs. From 1781 to 1784 he served in the house of representatives in the Vermont legislature, was agent of the state congress in 1782, was a state councillor in 1787-92, a commissioner for the arrangement of the territorial dispute with New York in 1791, and a member of the state board of censors from 1792 till 1813. In 1791 Tichenor was appointed judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and four years later was made chief justice of the same court. He resigned the following year to take a seat in the United States senate from Vermont. He retired from the senate in 1797 to become governor of Vermont, and was continued in that office by re-election until 1807 The following year he was again elected governor and served one term. In 1815 he was sent to the United States senate for the second time, serving until 1821. Tichenor had conferred upon him the degree of LL. D by the University of Dartmouth.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS

Kindly tell something of the Summa Theoligica of St. Thomas Aquinas.—I. R. K., New Albany, Ind.

Saint Thomas Aquinas' "Summa Theologica" was commenced at Bologna in 1201, but was never completed. It is constructive in its aim and method. It is his greatest work and his last and most important contribution to Christian theology and philosophy and is a treatise on all the questions of Catholic theology and also a summary of philosophy. It begins with the existence of God, treats of the attributes of God, traces the origin of things to God and the return of man to God through Christ. It deals with the creation and government of the universe, with the origin and nature of man, with human destiny, with virtues, vices and laws, with all the great problems of speculative and practical philosophy. It contains the maturer views of its author, so that whenever discrepancies occur between the doctrines of the Summa and the views expressed in his earlier work, the Summa is to be taken as the key to the mind of the master.

THE 17-YEAR CICADA

Kindly tell something about the 17-year cicada also called locust.—I. S., Long, W. Va.

The 17-year cicada wrongly called locust, is the longest lived of any known insect as the grub or nymph lives for over sixteen years sucking the roots of forest trees, often several feet below the surface; in the late spring, it finishes its transformations and at the last of May or the beginning of June, issues in enormous numbers from the ground. This appearance of a 17-year brood in a given area has been recorded as far back as 1633. At the present time each year has its brood or broods, each limited as a rule to a well defined district.

We have no references mentioning the fact that their sting is poisonous.

THE FOX TERRIER

Will you please give a detailed description of the fox terrier dog?—R. K. J., Carlton, Pa.

The fox terrier is probably the most popular of all the terriers. It has a dense, smooth, white coat, with black or tan markings and a black nose, and it generally weighs between 15 and 20 pounds when in good condition. The fox terrier has a narrowing, tapering face and small deep-set eyes, usually gentle, but capable of an expression of keen animation. The jaws are strong and well shaped, the ears small and of V shape, carried forward and close to the head. The body should be short with well sprung ribs, narrow in chest, with clean sloping shoulders, perfectly straight front and cat-like feet. The dog's appearance is one of alertness and though originally bred to run foxes to earth, fox terriers have, lately, become popular not only as vermin destroyers about stables, but as house dogs, their cleanly and affectionate ways rendering them amiable and entertaining as companions. The wire-haired dog is identically the same as his smooth brother, with the exception of the coat which should be rough with a decided harsh texture.

WILSON'S CABINET OFFICIALS

Please publish a list of the members of the President's cabinet.—D. E. C., Beulah, Mich.

The members of President Wilson's cabinet are:

Secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney general, James C. McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, of Jersey City, N. J.

Postmaster general, A. S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of agriculture, Professor David M. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University.

Secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of labor, William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. B., Decatur, Ind.—The greatest altitude in Indiana is near Carlos City, 1210 feet above sea level.

T. H. E., Snowville, Va.—The initial letters on coins stand for the names of the cities where minted. O stands for New Orleans; C. C., for Carson City; S., for San Francisco, etc.

The ballots in the August primaries in Kansas will contain the names of more than one hundred candidates for congressional and state offices.

France makes nearly 26,000,000 pairs of gloves yearly, and of these 8,000,000 pairs are exported.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof of Cures. Advice free. Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets does it. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA REMEDY sent to you on Free Trial. If it cures, send $1.00; if not, it's FREE. Give express office. Write for your bottle today. W. K. Stone, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, Ohio

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF AUGUST

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE

By far the most important astronomical event of the present month is the eclipse of August 21, which is a remarkable total eclipse of the sun. The shadow of the moon at this time will first fall on the turning earth at a point a little north of the Arctic shores of British North America, but instead of being confined to inaccessible or Polar regions, as is so often the case, it will sweep across almost the center of Europe, and then enter Asia and finally leave the earth at the northwest corner of India.

The path of the shadow is thus so easily accessible that an immense number of observation will be made during the continuance of this eclipse. This fact alone would make it a most important one, but it also happens, because the moon is so unusually near the earth at this time and the sun so far away, that the shadow cast is an unusually large one. In other words, the disc of the moon will appear considerably larger than the disc of the sun; consequently the latter body will be seen to be completely hidden for about two minutes from nearly all parts of the shadow path, and from certain points its light will be blotted out for two minutes and a quarter.

From the northeastern part of the United States a very little of this eclipse can be seen, but from the greater part of our country it will unfortunately be wholly invisible.

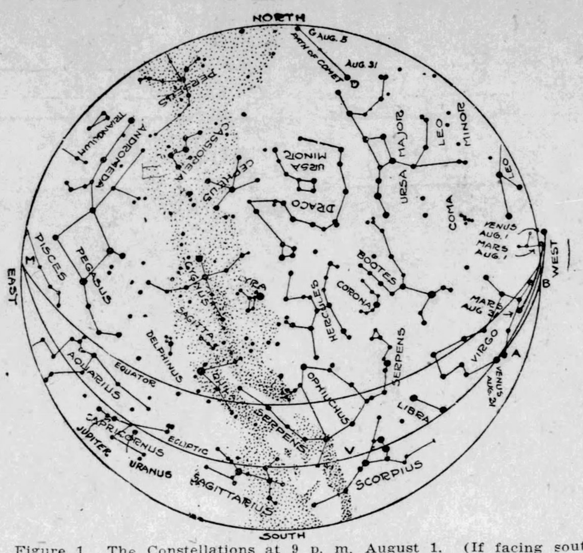


Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m. August 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing west hold west below. If facing east hold east below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

Motions of the Planets.

The motions of the very bright planets which are visible during the present month are also of unusual interest. Low in the southeast, Jupiter now shines with its steady golden radiance, this greatest of all the planets having entered the evening sky to remain with us throughout the remainder of the year. As the months go by the observer will notice how the sun, in the course of its eastward journey along the path of BVM, Figure 1, will draw over nearer Jupiter, so that each evening the planet will be seen a little higher in the sky at sunset. By December 31 the two bodies will be found so near together that the planet will be seen in the western heavens; it will then follow the sun by only two hours, instead of by nearly 13 hours, as at present time.

But the most interesting part of the sky for planetary observations is now undoubtedly found in the west. Here the observer will see the very brilliant Venus and the far fainter Mars, both in the extreme western borders of the long constellation of the Virgin and both well up from the ground a short time after sunset.

On August 1 Venus is a considerable distance to the west and north of Mars; both planets are moving rapidly eastward, but as the motion of Venus is nearly twice as rapid as that of Mars it will soon pass the more distant planet. On the evening of August 5 the two planets will be nearer together and will then make a remarkably close approach. The observer should not fail to examine them at this time. He will see the brilliant Venus due north of the red planet and separated from it by a distance equal to but one-third of the apparent diameter of the moon.

Even to the naked eye the two objects will thus form a striking sky figure, but in a small telescope the view will be much more interesting. Both planets will be seen in the field at once, and both of them will appear but little more than half full, the half disc of the silvery Venus having a diameter about four times as great as that of the reddish Mars.

Throughout the remainder of the month both worlds will remain in Virgo; by August 31 Mars will have traversed about one-third, and Venus two-thirds of this constellation. On August 30 Venus will pass due north of the bright, bluish star Spica (at A, Figure 1), being separated from the star by a distance about equal to the apparent diameter of the moon. The planet then shines with 75 times the brightness of the first magnitude star.

Mercury is at its greatest western elongation on August 5, and may then be seen low in the northeast for about an hour before sunrise. This planet again enters the evening sky on August 30, but does not reach its greatest distance east of the sun until October 10.

Saturn and Neptune are also morning stars and are too near the sun to be satisfactorily observed during the present month.

Uranus is near the center of the constellation Capricornus, coming into opposition with the sun on August 2, but this faint planet cannot be satisfactorily observed without the aid of a moderately large telescope.

Observing Venus in the Daytime.

Several letters have been received from correspondents who state that during the past few weeks they have found Venus, as well as certain of the other planets and (in one case) a fixed star in the daytime. One observer mentions having even seen Venus at noon with the naked eye. These observations are quite possible, and are always of interest, but they require care and some trouble to insure success.

There are two difficulties to be overcome. First, to protect the eye from sunlight and from the general glare of the sky; and, second, to find the object in the heavens. The latter is, for the amateur, far the more troublesome; to the possessor of a star list or a star atlas both difficulties may readily be overcome as follows:

Select from the atlas a star at the same distance above or below the equator as Venus and note by how many hours the star precedes the planet in the sky. Prepare a long hollow tube of pasteboard or other material and fix this in a position to point to the star at some hour before sunrise, leaving the tube firmly fixed in position; return to it after an interval of time equal to the number of hours and minutes by which the star precedes the planet, when the planet will be seen through the tube. Having thus found its exact position in the sky, it may probably be seen when not looking through the tube.

Thus, if we wished to see the planet on the forenoon of August 13, our almanac would show us that at this date the planet was exactly as far from the equator as, for example, the middle star of the Belt of Orion, but that it follows this star by 6 hours 38 minutes. If, therefore, we should point the tube exactly at this star on August 13 at, say, 3 a. m., we would see the planet through the tube at 9 hours 38 minutes a. m.

Many telescopic observations on the brighter stars are continually made at the larger observatories in the daytime; delicate details on so brilliant an object as Venus are, in fact, best seen when the sky is bright. As the brilliance of Venus will continually increase from now until October 23, the coming weeks afford the best opportunity for making naked-eye daylight observations of this planet.

The New Comet.

The interesting comet discovered from South America last summer, when it was far south of the Celestial Equator, has since been running rapidly northward among the stars and drawing so much nearer the earth that it is strongly hoped that during the last days of the present month and the first two weeks of September it may become visible to the naked eye, though this is as yet not certain.

Figure 2. The total solar eclipse of August 21. The path of the shadow is A H M B. Elsewhere, within the area D C R S K N, the eclipse will be seen as a partial eclipse only.

This comet passed to the east of the sun in July and will this month follow along the path CD, Figure 1; throughout the fall it will be in Ursa Major, and so will remain above the horizon throughout the entire night.

The Solar Eclipse of August 21.

The shadow during this eclipse will follow the path AHMB, Figure 2; observers on this path will see the disc of the sun entirely hidden by the black disc of the moon. Those south of the path but within the area DCRSKN will see the moon's disc but partially covering the sun. To those south of the line CL the upper edge of the sun will be hidden, while those north of this line will see the moon pass over the lower part of the sun. Figure 3 shows the regions of the United States from which a small part of the eclipse may be seen. Observers north of the boundary LMN will see a very small portion of the sun's upper edge darkened as the sun rises on the morning of August 21. From all other parts of our country the eclipse will be wholly invisible.

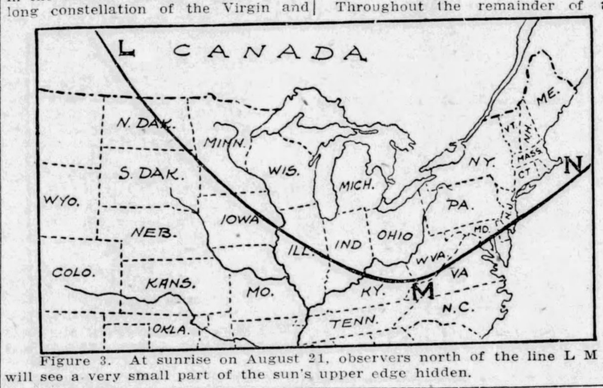


Figure 3. At sunrise on August 21, observers north of the line L M N will see a very small part of the sun's upper edge hidden.

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR A HEARING

Wants to Tell Foreign Relations Committee All About Canal Affairs.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Col. Roosevelt has asked the privilege of appearing before the foreign relations committee to state his objections to the Colombia treaty. He has accepted the challenge of Senator Hoke Smith and other Democrats who have been arguing that he ought to be called and required to tell all about it.

Just as the Democratic leaders were getting ready to call him, some of the wiser ones who remembered how the senate committee on investigation of campaign expenditures fell down in an attempt to put the buck up to "Teddy," urged that the plan be called off. Even the New York Sun in an editorial warned the administration leaders that the calling of Roosevelt before the foreign relations committee on the treaty would be the crowning act of folly in connection with that ill-starred diplomatic blunder. So it was called off.

But they did not know Roosevelt. As soon as they had settled down in the satisfactory contemplation of the fact that the blunder had been missed by a narrow margin, the colonel, who had been watching the proceedings with increasing interest and probably with some concealed mirth, asked to be heard. Now they will get the story of Colombia with all the sordid tale of attempted blackmail. The administration will go upon the defensive. "The flock of attorneys" that has been hanging upon the flank of the treaty in anticipation of big fees for doubtful services will be smoked out.

As soon as the foreign relations committee met today Senator Stone announced the report of the Roosevelt letter and the consideration of it was taken up behind closed doors. The hearings have to be granted.

Roosevelt will probably ask that the doors be thrown open. The colonel never worked well in the dark. He likes the sunshine. He believes in the practical application of "pitiless publicity" put forward by President Wilson as a theory which up to this time has had no practical application in this administration.

Roosevelt's Letter.

Roosevelt's special letter to the senate foreign relations committee was as follows:

"To the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir:—If there is any intention of your committee to act favorably on the proposed treaty with Colombia, by which we are to pay Colombia $25,000,000 and to express regret for the action in the past, I respectfully request to be heard thereon.

"I was president throughout the time for the negotiations, first with Colombia, and then with Panama, by which we acquired to build the Panama canal. Every act of this government in connection with these negotiations, and other proceedings for taking possession of the canal zone and beginning the building of the canal, was taken by express direction or else in carrying out the course the conduct, I, as president, had laid down.

"I had full knowledge of everything of any importance that was done in regard thereto by any agent of the government, and I am solely responsible for what was done. The then secretary of state, John Nay, who is now dead, had almost as complete a first-hand knowledge of what occurred, but no man now living but myself has this first-hand knowledge; and no man, living or dead, shared with me the responsibility for the action I took save in a solely minor degree.

"I request to appear before you to make a full statement of exactly what I did and what was done by my orders, and to answer any questions that your body or members of your body choose to put to me. Very Respectfully

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Commenting on the Roosevelt letter, Senator Stone said, "only four members of the committtee were present this morning although urged by a note to each, that important matters would be up for consideration today. The point of no quorum was made on another matter before this came up, and there not being a quorum, no business could be transacted."

Mayor Fines Himself.

Mayor Anthony Bowen, of Fairmont, W. Va., imposed a fine of $5 on himself for automobile speeding. He was returning in his machine from a lecture when the chief of police halted him without knowing his identity because he was exceeding the speed limit. "I'll take the case up in police court," said the mayor; and he did.

He Conserves Health of Troops in Mexico

WILLIAM C. BRAISTED U.S.N.
PHOTO © BY CLINEDINST.

Washington, July 21. — Surgeon General William C. Braisted, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery of the United States navy, has had general supervision of the splendid work done in Mexican waters in conserving the health of the sailors on duty there.

He has seen reports from General Funston and cordially compliments the latter for his efficiency. Dr. Braisted elaborated plans for a complete medical service in case the United States found it necessary to take wounded or sick refugees on any of its ships.

FEAR CARRANZA-VILLA QUARREL

President and Secretary Bryan Seek to Prevent New Mexican Revolt.

Washington, July 22. — Secretary Bryan's appeal to the two Constitutionalist leaders—Carranza and Villa—to eliminate any personal differences that might exist between them, was interpreted in Washington today as the American government's preliminary step to prevent counter revolts after the entry of Carranza into Mexico City. The appeal to Carranza was communicated through John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative, who left Monterey to accompany the revolutionary chief to Tampico. An early answer was expected.

Revolution Must End.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have reached the determination that when the Constitutionalists have triumphed, and a responsible government is set up, revolution in the southern republic must end.

Mr. Bryan maintained that he had "nothing definite enough to make public" concerning the rift between the revolutionary generals, but it was known that rumors of a break have come from several authentic sources. One report stated Villa was preparing to keep his army in Chihuahua and pay no heed to Carranza's authority. Mr. Bryan's telegrams of appeal, however, did not assume that the reports were true. They suggested the importance of co-operation in the Constitutionalist ranks. The message to Villa was transmitted through Consular Agent Carothers. A reply was expected soon.

Troops Need Recuperation.

Villa frequently has stated that the only reason his forces had been concentrated in Chihuahua was to afford recuperation for them. They soon would start for the south to participate in the occupation of Mexico City, it was declared.

Conferences over the transfer of government to the constitutionalists probably would not take place until next week, it was suggested here today. Reports of the whereabouts of the three envoys to represent provisional President Carbajal still were awaited. They left Mexico City several days ago, and Carranza had promised them safe conduct through his lines. Francisco Iglesias Calderon, who was received by President Wilson yesterday, probably will be one of Carranza's representatives at the conference. He will leave for Monterey this week.

America's First Book.

The first book printed on the American continent, according to one account, at least, was a work which appeared in Mexico City in 1536. In Seville, Spain, Jules Cromberger had a printing establishment, and he decided it would be a profitable venture to move to the new world. He sent over a printing press in charge of Juan Pablos. This was the first press in America, and the year after its arrival the first book was printed. It was in Spanish, the title being "A Spiritual Ladder for Reaching Heaven."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, July 20.

SENATE — Senator Burton continued his attack on the river and harbor appropriation bill. December 8 was set apart for memorial exercises to the late Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia. Investigation of charges of discrimination against Charleston, S. C., by a coal trust was begun before a committee. Judiciary committee completed consideration of the Clayton omnibus trust bill, and will report it today. Interstate commerce committee will finish the railroad securities bill this morning. Postoffice committee favorably reported a bill for an issue of $500,000,000 of bonds for the construction of good roads.

HOUSE — Agricultural committee favorably reported Moss bill for federal supervision of grain grading. Naval affairs committee continued plucking board investigation. Representative Floyd announced his intention of getting action before the judiciary committee on the lobby report. Passed numerous minor bills on the "unanimous consent' calendar.

Tuesday, July 21.

SENATE — Senator Burton continued his attack on the river and harbor bill. Announcement was made that the complete trust program would be presented Wednesday. Minority of the banking committee began preparation of its report recommending the confirmation of Thomas D. Jones to be a member of the federal reserve board. In executive session the senate authorized making the letter of Thomas D. Jones in reply to the majority report against him public. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE — Representative McDermott, Democrat, of Illinois, under fire in the lobby investigation, announced his resignation. A sundry civil bill conference report was considered. A bill for a leasing system for oil and mineral lands on the public domain was considered by the lands committee. By a vote of 168 to 68 insisted on disagreement to senate Sundry civil bill amendment, appropriating $237,840 for sewage system at Hot Springs, Ark.

Wednesday, July 23.

SENATE—Senator Borah succeeded in having the river and harbor bill laid aside and the Newlands trade commission bill taken up. A tentative conclusion was reached in the railroad securities bill, which will be reported to the senate. A Democratic conference last night decided to meet daily at 11 and sit until 6 p. m., and take daily recesses, instead of adjournments. The three trust bills are to be considered until disposed of, but no attempt was made to bind senators to pending trust bills. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was completed. The foreign relations committee considered without action a request from Col. Roosevelt for an opportunity to discuss the Colombian treaty. Investigation of charges of discrimination by a coal trust against Charleston and other southern ports was continued by a committee.

HOUSE—Bill to extend from 10 to 20 years the time within which settlers on irrigation projects may repay the government was debated. Interstate commerce committee reported resolution for investigation of alleged depression of wheat prices paid to Kansas producers. Vote on bill to extend time of payment to government by reclamation settlers deferred. Representative Sharp, of Ohio, appointed ambassador, announced his resignation as a member of the house.

Thursday, July 24.

SENATE—Investigation of discrimination in southern coal rates was continued by an investigation committee. The administration trust bills awaited formal consideration.

HOUSE—Public lands subcommittee discussed with Secretary Daniels a bill for temporary development of disputed oil lands in California. Judiciary committee favorably reported bill to create additional federal judgeship in southern district of Georgia.

Friday, July 25.

SENATE—Conferees agreed upon a compromise with the house cotton futures bill.

HOUSE—The Moss bill for federal supervision of grain inspections was formally reported favorably. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri presented 5,000 remonstrances against the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment.

Saturday, July 25.

SENATE—Debate was continued on the trust bills and some amendments to the trade commission bill were introduced.

HOUSE—Consideration of the conference report on the cotton futures bill was set aside and debate was resumed on the general dam bill to regulate development of water power by navigable streams.

FORCED BY GRATITUDE OF HUNDREDS

To Repeat His Offer of Apr. 9th in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

I have been so moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade Readers, that I have decided to make again the offer which I made in the Apr. 9 issue. This is what I said: "I am going to Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness, to every sufferer who asks for it."

The letters of request have poured in; letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction, —Deafness—are thanking me.

A letter from the Far West says "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you restored to me." A letter from New England says, "I bless the day I saw your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

Deafness Treatment Free

These many letters of gratitude have come to my heart, and so I say again to the readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade "I will give my Free Treatment for Deafness to every one who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have any trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment.

This treatment is entirely free. I want to send it to you. I know what you suffer in the way of Deafness, and the intolerable agony of incomplete Deafness. I know that I have cured so many people who were Deaf. I want you to have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today for my treatment for Deafness.

Send off now, a post card or letter will do. Don't delay, or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side and send for treatment. It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experiments, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they tried so many different things which never helped them any good. My treatment restores the hearing. Write today for a Free Deafness Treatment, to **Deafness Specialist Sprong 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.**

KNIFE TAMES MAN-BRUTE

Operation Removes Pressure From Brain of Crazed Criminal.

The Fathfinder

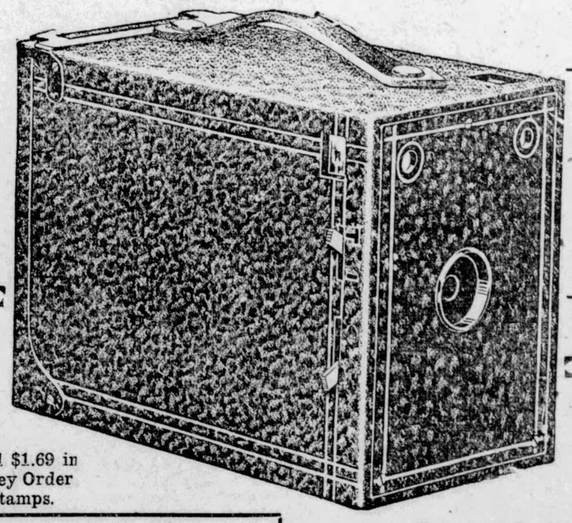
The pardon of Jonas Szikely, who is serving 30 years for murder, may be procured since the discovery that his criminal tendency was caused by the pressure of a bone on the brain. The New Jersey prison authorities have never been confronted by such a remarkable case. In part, the report of the committee which had charge of the case, reads:

"This man is a large Hungarian, of remarkably powerful physique, and it is reported to us that when he was brought to the state prison he seemed little more than a giant brute with a savage, forbidding countenance, with couth habits—grabbing his food, swilling it over himself while eating, and in general, of about as low an order as it seemed possible for a human being to be. About six months ago Dr. W. Reddan decided to operate by removing part of the skull, to see if there was a splinter of bone driven in at the time he received a blow on the head, so that it pressed on the brain.

"Such was the case, and when the pressure was removed and the patient was coming out of the ether the attendants were astonished to hear him utter fragments of the English language, which no one ever heard him speak since coming to the prison. Upon the patient's recovering, the doctor and all the prison authorities were surprised to find that instead of the brute features and expression he wore before the operation, the man exhibited a bright, kindly, humane countenance; and he has since shown one of the gentlest and sweetest dispositions to be found anywhere."

Investigation in North Carolina has shown that school attendance in cotton mill communities is always lower than in rural or even mountain districts.

The clouds from which lightning is emitted are seldom more than 700 feet above the earth.



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Send $1.69 in Money Order or Stamps.

Genuine Premo Film Pack

The Premo Camera

Ready for immediate use, is a film pack camera, made by the Eastman Co., of Rochester, N. Y. They are the world-famous camera producers whose name is a guarantee of quality. The Premo is light, strong and complete. It has a special lens that produces a sharp, clear picture 2¼ x 3¼ inches and an automatic shutter for time and instantaneous exposures. It makes 12 exposures without loading, has two view finders and you can get the films at any kodak store. Our price of $1.69 is a special offer, made possible by a big contract with the Eastman company.

EASTMAN CAMERA

This is a Blade offer for which there has been a tremendous demand. Having received a new shipment, we repeat it for the benefit of those who did not take advantage of it before. Don't miss this opportunity. Order before the supply is exhausted.

Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.

POWERS TRY TO PREVENT BLOODY WAR

Europe's Sky Is Dark as Result of Clash Between Austrians and Servians.

London, July 28.—Announcement of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia came today almost immediately after Germany and Austria had notified Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, of their refusal to join in a mediation conference.

It is assumed here that the efforts of the European nations will now be directed toward localizing the area of hostilities.

The actual cause of Austria-Hungary's decision to enter into hostile conflict with Servia was the reply sent by the Balkan state to the note from Vienna demanding that Servia take steps to put a stop to the Pan-Servian propaganda on Austrian territory and also punish those Servians indirectly concerned in the assassination in Bosnia on June 28 of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

The response of Servia was considered by the foreign office in Vienna unsatisfactory," and in a semi-official communication made public yesterday the Austro-Hungarian government said that the reply was filled with the spirit of dishonesty."

In the meantime Sir Edward Grey took the initiative of requesting the European powers to permit their ambassadors in London to confer with a view to peaceful solution of the controversy. Italy and France at once consented to join their efforts to those of Great Britain, but Germany and Austria refused. Germany supporting her ally in the contention that it would be undignified for a great power like Austria to appear before a tribunal of the European powers on the same status as the little Balkan nation.

Austria-Hungary, in the interval, had proceeded rapidly with the mobilization of her great army. The entire railroad system was utilized for the movement of troop trains, the telegraph system was virtually monopolized for government business, and a strict censorship was imposed.

Servia also had mobilized her forces, and had withdrawn the garrison of Belgrade, the capital, to the interior as the chief city of Servia occupied a position too vulnerable to be held.

Every war office and admiralty in Europe was occupied in preparations for eventualities, even the smaller countries, such as Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, taking precautionary measures.

Then today came the formal declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, one of the members of the Triple Alliance, the other two countries in which are Germany and Italy.

The notification of the fact was sent this afternoon to the Servian government, which has its temporary headquarters at Kraguyevatz.

It was anticipated here that a declaration of the beginning of hostilities would follow quickly on Germany's decision to hold aloof from any scheme of mediation. The German foreign office had said that a conference of ambassadors would, in its opinion, serve no useful purpose while 'conversations" between Vienna and St. Petersburg were still in progress.

The attitude of Russia was watched carefully today in official circles here and the firm belief was expressed that Russia would enter the lists in support of the little Slavic kingdom as soon as fighting started in earnest.

London, July 27.—Glimmers of hope flickered in the darkeend sky of European politics today and the wish was general that the effects of the great European powers to avert a clash of arms which might involve many nations would be successful.

While all the powers were preparing for possible eventualities their statesmen, with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, at their head, were endeavoring to bring together the governments at issue with a view to mediation.

It was reported today that Sir Edward Grey had made successful representations to Germany, Italy and France for a conference between the representatives of those countries in England on the Austro-Servia situation with a view to co-operating in mediation.

The Italian government informed Sir Edward Grey that it accepted his invitation to join in a mediation conference.

Reports from Hungary state that Servian troops on board a steamer on the Danube, near Temes-Kubin, have fired on some Austrian troops. The Austrians returned the fire and an engagement of some importance ensued. It is considered probable that this is another version of yesterday's encounter.

At the Servian legation in London the view was held that some improvement had taken place in the situation and this was attributed to the influence exercised by Russia. Alexa Georgevitch, the first secretary, said: "We have complied with everything that does not impair our sovereign rights. We hope that Austria-Hungary, in the interests of peace, will recognize that consideration is due to an independent state and so avert war. If, however, Austria-Hungary wants war she will have seen that we are prepared to accept it in the interests of the dignity of our state."

The fact that Austrian ambassadors abroad were willing to discuss the controversial points with foreign governments, and especially with Russia, led to the belief that an outlet for the deadlock would be found.

The stock markets of London and the European capitals still displayed a panicky feeling, although it was not as pronounced as on Saturday.

Sir Edward Grey invited the governments of Austria-Hungary, Servia and Russia to suspend operations pending the result of his proposed conference which would be held in London. His suggestion was that the French, German and Italian ambassadors in London should confer with him in the endeavor to find a means of solving

The War Declaration

Vienna, July 28.—The declaration of war was gazetted here late this afternoon. The text is as follows:

"The royal government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the imperial and royal government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recouse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself therefore from this moment in a state of war with Servia.

(Signed) "COUNT BERCHTHOLD, Minister Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary."

the present difficulties. Until late this afternoon he had not yet received complete replies to his proposal.

FIGHTING MEN ARE READY TO PAY OLD SCORES

London, July 27.—Austria has practically declared war on Servia, and half the fighting population of Europe has seized its arms and is crying to be sent out to pay off old scores, regain former national losses or vent on hereditary enemies all the pent-up bitterness of long restrained racial hatred.

Europe never before so well justified those who have described her as an armed camp. Everywhere today is heard the rumble of artillery, the tread of mobilizing armies, and along the avenues and boulevards of every capital of the continent the clanking sword is worn with an air of hurry and importance of which long disuse had robbed it.

Teuton is lining up against Slav and Slav against Teuton with a rapidity anticipated only by those who have known and watched those people through their weary years of waiting, their careful, self-denying years of hoarding, that they might be ready for this great conflict.

And on the flanks of the great Prussian division of the Teuton family rises the eager Gaul, crying, "On to Berlin! Regain Alsace!"

The people cheer in the streets, eager for war, eager to go to the front, to any front where the fighting is good, that they may die for their countries and leave to their heirs and assigns an added portion of the centuries-old war debt beneath which Europe staggers.

In Vienna the populace cries for war—as in St. Petersburg and Moscow and Paris and Berlin—gathers in front of the chancelleries to cheer the grim and sleepless ministers who sit within planning how best they may make use of this sudden enthusiasm for arms.

Not even a formal declaration of war is accorded her. Austria will throw in her troops without the customary warning, ironically called diplomatic. This because Servia declined to subscribe to The Hague convention, and so is considered without the pale when it comes to the conduct of civilized warfare.

But when the Austrian foreign office handed passports to the Servian minister, M. Jovanovitch, the thing was done, and Servia knows it. Europe awaits only the striking of the first blow, which may come within 48 hours, for the Austrian forces are being mobilized as rapidly as her highly efficient war office can move, and the Servian army is preparing to resist.

SERVIA'S REPLY TO NOTE SENT BY AUSTRIA

London, July 27.—Servia's reply to the Austrian ultimatum is summarized as follows:

First—Servia agrees to the publication in its official journal, on the front page, of the formal declaration submitted by the Austrian government condemning the subversive propaganda and deploring its fatal consequences, regretting the participation of Servian officers in this propaganda, repudiating any further interference with Austro-Hungarian interests and warning all Servians that rigorous proceedings will be taken in the future against any persons guilty of such machinations.

Second—Servia agrees to communicate this declaration to the army in the form of an order of the day.

Third—It promises to dissolve those societies which may be considered capable of conducting intrigues against Austria.

Fourth—Revising of the laws of the press.

Fifth—Dismissal from the army and navy of officers and the removal also of civilian officials whose participation in an anti-Austrian propaganda may be proved. The Servian government, however, protests against Austrian officials taking part in the inquiry.

Sixth—The Servian government asks for an explanation as to just what part the Austrian officials are to be called upon to take in the inquiry into the Sarajevo plot, and it is announced that Servia can only admit such participation as would be in accordance with international law and good neighborly relations.

Seventh—To sum up, Servia accepts all the conditions and demands of Austria, and makes reservations only regarding the participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry. It does not give its formal refusal to this point, but confines itself to asking explanations.

Finally, if the Austrian government finds this reply inadequate, Servia appeals to The Hague tribunal and to the powers which signed the declaration of 1909 relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AUSTRIA DECLARES SERVIA DOESN'T MEAN TO END EVILS

Vienna, July 27.—A communication issued by the Austro-Hungarian foreign office today sets forth the Austrian view of the Servian reply to Austria's note demanding the cessation of the Pan-Servian agitation and the punishment of those concerned in the assassination at Sarayevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort. The communication also gives the reasons for Austria's dissatisfaction with Servia's reply. It follows:

"The object of the Servian note is to create the false impression that the Servian government is prepared in great measure to comply with our demands.

"As a matter of fact, however, Servia's note is filled with the spirit of dishonesty which clearly lets it be seen that the Servian government is not seriously determined to put an end to the culpable tolerance it hitherto has extended to intrigues against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"The Servian note contains such far-reaching reservations and limitations not only regarding the general principles of our action, but also in regard to the individual claims we have put forward that the concessions actually made by Servia become insignificant.

"In particular our demand for the participation of the Austro-Hungarian authorities in investigations to detect accomplices in the conspiracy on Servian territory has been rejected, while our request to Austria-Hungary has been declined and our wish that the Servian government take the necessary measures to prevent the dissolved Austrophobe Associations continuing their activity under another name and under another form, has not even been considered.

"Since the claims of the Austro-Hungarian note of July 23, regard being had to the attitude hitherto adopted by Servia, represent the minimum of what is necessary for the establishment of permanent peace with the southeastern monarchy, the Servian answer must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

"That the Servian government itself is conscious that its note is not acceptable to us is proved by the circumstances that it proposes at the end of the note to submit the dispute to arbitration—an invitation which is thrown into its proper light by the fact that three hours before handing in the note a few minutes before the expiration of the time limit, the mobilization of the Servians took place."

ECLIPSE MAY KILL THEORY OF LIGHT

Solar Obscuration August 21 to Be Watched by Americans Abroad.

San Jose, Cal., June 24.—The Crocker eclipse expedition of the University of California has started from here on its long journey to Kiev, Russia, to witness the total eclipse of the sun, which will be observed in the vicinity of Kiev, Aug. 21.

The expedition has been made possible by the generosity of William H. Crocker of San Francisco, a regent of the University of California. It will be in charge of Director W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, and Heber D. Curtis, astronomer of that observatory, will be his associate.

So far as is known at present no other expedition will go from North American and but one from South America—that from the University of Argentina.

The eclipse occurs in the afternoon. The moon, passing between the sun and the earth, will cast a shadow upon the earth some eighty miles in diameter, which will advance continuously across the hemisphere of the earth turned toward the sun.

The shadow path will begin at sunrise in the Arctic ocean, just off the northern coast line of British Columbia, in longitude 121 degrees. It will pass easterly across Greenland and thence southeasterly over Norway, Sweden, Russia, the Black sea and Persia, ending at sunset in northwestern India.

Best Point for Observations.

Theoretically, the observer could station himself at any point on this line. Practically, he selects a point where the sun has a high altitude at the instant of eclipse, where the weather conditions, as indicated by observations in previous years, are promising, and where the instruments and observers can be transported with reasonable economy.

The choice of high solar altitude limits the choice in the present case to Norway, Sweden and Russia. The weather observations of the past indicate definitely that the chances for clear sky improve as one passes from Norway to the Black Sea. The conditions are pretty unpromising in Norway and Sweden and very favorable in the southern half of Russia.

From the European countries there will be many expeditions, over 30, it is announced here. The expedition financed by the British government will locate in the city of Kiev, one from the University of Paris, a mile south of the city, the Argentine expedition 20 miles to the east and the imperial Russian expedition 40 miles to the east.

The other expeditions, though their selected locations are not known here, will probably be strung out for a hundred or more miles in easterly and westerly directions from Kiev. It would add to the pleasure of the scientists if all the expeditions could locate at one place, but this cannot be done. The expeditions distribute themselves along the path of totality in order that a local storm or local cloudiness may not render the work of all the expeditions fruitless.

It is the policy of the Lick observatory expeditions to make their own living arrangements, in a completely equipped camp away from large centers of population, and this practice will be followed in Russia.

The Solar Corona.

The purpose of all eclipse expeditions is to observe those parts of the sun which cannnot be observed except in times of total eclipse, and likewise certain other phenomena of the sun's surroundings which demand a darkened sky. Interest always centers in the solar corona, a magnificient structure extending outwardly in all directions from the spherical body which the earth sees every clear day, many of the streamers having a length of three or four times the diameter of the sun.

Several astronomers have tried to solve the problem of securing coronal observations without eclipses, but they have failed totally, and the future gives no promise of success. The Crocker expedition, a clear sky permitting, will secure photographs of the corona on a large scale with a camera 40 feet in focal length and on a small scale with a camera of 70 inches focus.

Other photograps of the corona will be made by means of special apparatus specially designed to test the quantity of the light proceeding from the coronal structure, whether this light proceeds from incandescent materials in the corona or whether it originates in the sun itself and is reflected or diffracted to us by comparatively cold gases or concrete particles forming the corona.

The spectrum of the corona and of the higher strata in the sun's atmosphere will be studied by means of five spectographs.

It need hardly be said that the purpose of the observations described is to determine the chemical composition of the corona and of the outer strata of the sun's atmosphere and the physical condition existing therein.

She's Wife of New Ambassador to France

MRS. WILLIAM G. SHARP
© BY CLINE PHOTO.

Washington, July 23.—Mrs. William Graves Sharp is the wife of the new ambassador to France. Mrs. Sharp lived here while her husband was in the Sixty-first and Sixty-second congresses as representative from the Fourteenth district of Ohio. Their home is at Elyria, O.

Mrs. Sharp will finish the education of her five children abroad while living in Paris. This was one reason that induced Mr. Sharp to accept the post. Mrs. Sharp is a conservative suffragist. She believes the first thing women will accomplish will be higher pay for the school teachers of America.

ASK MORE SPEED ON TRUST BILLS

Democratic Caucus Lays Out More Active Program for Senate.

Washington, July 23.—A general speeding up of the machinery of the senate for the purpose of grinding out without delay the pending anti-trust legislation was ordered by the Democratic majority in a party caucus last night.

This is the program framed by the caucus:

1. The senate shall give continuous consideration of the federal trade commission bill until the measure is disposed of.

2. Immediately thereafter the senate shall take up the Clayton omnibus bill supplementing the Sherman law and give it continuous consideration until it is disposed of.

3. Immediately thereafter the senate shall take up the bill providing for government regulation of railroad securities and give it continuous consideration until it is disposed of.

4. After the completion of anti-trust legislation the senate shall proceed to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bills.

5. Appropriation bills and conference reports may be considered whenever called up before the completion of this program.

6. The question of passing the immigration and conservation bills and other measures will be considered at a party caucus after the passage of anti-trust legislation.

The caucus decided to require seven-hour sessions of the senate every day, beginning at 6 a. m. At 6 o'clock the senate will take a recess until 11 o'clock the following day instead of adjourning. In this way the consideration miscellaneous matters privileged in what is known as the "morning" hour" will be avoided and much time saved.

The administration leaders expressed confidence that by speeding up the deliberations of the senate a comparatively early adjournment of this session will result. Some of them predicted that congress would be out of Washington by September 1.

GREECE GETTING NEW GRIP

New York, July 22.—New economic and industrial movements, that had their origin after the recent war against Turkey, are fast advancing Greece as a nation of greater importance than ever before in its modern history, according to Agamemnon Schliemann, the new Grecian minister to the United States. Mr. Schliemann arrived in New York yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecelie. He planned to assume his new duties in Washington at once.

"The people of Greece, the new minister said, had implicit confidence in their king and were giving him enthusiastic support in his reform movements.

PERU HAS ITS TROUBLES, TOO

Lima, Peru, July 23.—A conspiracy against the government was discovered late last night and a large number of plotters were surprised and captured in the residence of Dr. Gerardo Balbuena Barranco.

STORES AND HOMES BURNED

Greenwood, Del., July 23.—Fire here today destroyed several stores and a number of dwellings and threatened the destruction of the town before it was brought under control. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

THEY NEED KING AT HOME

Bayreuth, Germany, July 23.—The king of Bulgaria, announcing that the present political position prevented him leaving Bulgarian territory, today canceled his proposed visit to the Wagner musical festival here on July 25

MME. CAILLAUX FALLS IN HEAP; SUSPEND TRIAL

More Excitement Marks Impassioned Speeches of Lawyers in Celebrated Case.

Paris, July 28.—Mme. Caillaux, accused of the murder of Editor Calmette, again fainted in court today and Judge Albanel suspended the sitting.

Madame Caillaux had been becoming visibly weaker as the sitting continued and appeared unconscious of what was occurring in court. A hot water bottle was placed beneath her feet and a cushion at her back soon after she entered the court.

Meanwhile Maitre Seligman continued his address.

"The sons of Gaston Calmette asked us to bring them to this court to seek justice," he said. "We refused to do so, but do not forget, gentlemen of the jury, with what anguish the orphans await your verdict. You have heard witness after witness speak in praise of the late M. Calmette. There has been only one discordant note, and that came from M. Caillaux. What connection with the case has the fortune of the murdered man? How many millions must a man have in order to permit his being assassinated with complete impunity?"

Woman Falls in Heap.

The jury was next addressed by Maitre Chenu and his cutting analysis of the actions of Madame Caillaux on the day of the tragedy was too much for the prisoner. She collapsed and fell in a heap on the floor of the prisoner's enclosure.

"I will speak of nothing except the assassination of M. Calmette," Maitre Chenu was saying. "I will ask the accused whether when she spoke of her love for her daughter she thought of the two children of M. Calmette, whose pictures never left him. I shall not attempt to go into the biography of Madame Caillaux. She is a cool, sensible woman without emotion or pity. She has tears only for herself.

"She worked with tenacity to break up her lover's home. You see the result—the mistress triumphed over the lawful house. They are bound up in each other, in their happiness, in their hopes, even in their murder plans. M. Caillaux is a man of inordinate and limitless ambition, whose power rests on his own audacity and on the fear he inspires.

"M. Caillaux omitted to tell his wife of the assurances given by President Poincare that Calmette was incapable of printing private letters. They did not fear that. What they feared was the publication of the report by Victor Fabre on the Rochette swindle.

"The husband's violent words at the lunch table decided the wife to substitute herself for him and she prepared the assassination with as much calm as a society woman filling in calls between two tea parties."

The taking of testimony was brought to a close yesterday afternoon amid extraordinary excitement.

Less than an hour before the last of the evidence was put in, M. Caillaux, husband of the defendant and ex-premier of France, took the stand and read the will of the man his wife had killed to prove that Calmette had sold the influence of the Figaro to Hungary for a consideration in money.

Caillau charged that he had documents which, he said, proved that Calmette had been in a secret intrigue with Count Karolyi of Hungary.

In view of the fact that Austria-Hungary is upon the verge of a war with Servia in which France is expected to take the part of Servia, the Caillaux statement made a tremendous impression in court.

It is known, as it has been intimated throughout the trial, that the real point at issue is not so much the punishment of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Calmette as is the proving of the charges made by the Figaro that Caillaux, while a cabinet minister, sold his country's secrets to the enemies of France during the Mexican imbroglio and the counter-charge that the Figaro and her dead editor also were traitors to France.

Duel challenges, which are becoming a daily accessory of the opera bouffe trial, were augmented yesterday afternoon when M. Caillaux went on the stand as a matter of personal privilege. When he had finished reading the will of Calmette and other incriminating papers he declared Henri Bernstein, the author who defended Calmette's memory Saturday, had no standing in court because he had in his youth deserted from the French army, and deserted in a cowardly way.

Mme. Caillaux, the defendant, whose personality has sunk into obscurity since the trial developed into an arraignment of Caillaux and the Figaro, showed much interest in her husband's attack on Bernstein. She smiled at him, and at the climax of his diatribe clapped her hands.

Bernstein took the stand and announced, amid cheers, that he would send his seconds to Caillaux and that if Caillaux had the courage to meet him one of the principals would leave the field dead. This was the fourth duel challenge that has come from judges or witnesses. It was received with a hilarious uproar by the audience, when the chief judge, himself a challenging duelist, promptly ordered cleared from the room.

SHARP LEAVES CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Representative William Graves Sharp of Elyria, resigned yesterday. His resignation was due to his acceptance of the post of ambassador to France. The reading of the letter of resignation was the occasion for felicitations in the house. Leader Mann addressed the house approving the choice.

KAISER'S SON WILL MARRY

Berlin, July 23.—September 28 has been set as the date of the marriage of Prince Oskar, fifth son of the German emperor and empress, to Countess Ina Marie Von Bassewitz-Levetzow. After her marriage the countess is to be styled the Countess Von Ruppin.

DUBLIN CROWDS IN RIOT AGAIN

Mobs Attempt Vengeance on King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Dublin, July 28.—Rioting was resumed here last night when mobs attempted to wreak vengeance on the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the soldiers who killed four and wounded 60 of a party of Nationalist gunrunners yesterday.

Six hundred volunteers marched the streets last night, heading a procession of upwards 4,000 marching in step and chanting songs of defiance of his majesty's troops.

An immense crowd, for the most part from the slums, surrounded the Amiens street station, where it was reported the borderers would entrain to leave the city. The crowd hung about for hours, but caught no sight of the soldiers, who were kept safely within their barracks lest worse bloodshed be added to that of Sunday night.

When they found they were not to meet their Scottish enemies, the rioters turned their attention to passing tram cars and vehicles of every description, which they stoned unmercifully. Pavements were torn up to supply missiles. Scores were injured.

Police Don't Move.

Through all this the police stood aloof. Their sympathy is wholly with the Nationalists, as was shown Sunday when they cheered the gunrunners they were sent out to arrest. Today they have threatened to strike unless those members of the department dismissed for disobedience are reinstated.

A special parliamentary inquiry will be held, probably by a judicial commission. In the meantime the demand for the removal of the Scottish Borderers from Dublin has not been granted, largely because an attempt to march them out would be the signal for attacks by the mobs. They will remain prisoners in barracks until the anger of the people has cooled.

Nationalists All Angry.

Feeling runs high throughout Nationalist Ireland. Town councils are adopting resolutions denouncing "the massacre." The soldiers of the Limerick and Kilkenney garrisons are confined to barracks and concerts by military bands in several towns have been canceled. The lord mayor of Dublin has called a meeting of the magistrates to consider the action of the castle authorities in calling out the police and soldiers without consulting the city officials.

WOMEN IN SAVAGE ATTACK

Suffragettes Assault Police in Belfast, Ireland.

Belfast, July 22.—A crowd of militant suffragettes today created a wild tumult in the assize court and its vicinity when Miss Dorothy Evans, an official of the Belfast branch of the Women's Social and Political Union, was brought up for trial on the charge of having in her possession explosives for the purpose of committing a felony. Miss Evans had been arrested in the house of the lord mayor of Belfast.

The suffragettes broke windows and savagely assaulted the police. The disturbance was so great that proceedings had to be suspended for a time.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, July 27.—More acute rumors of war among European nations caused a higher opening of wheat here and outside today. The generally unfavorable situation abroad caused the remaining short interest to get in the market. Receipts of wheat from the country are much smaller here owing to the tendency toward higher prices. The greatest advance of the opening was in December, which was up 1¾c. September wheat was up 1c to 87½c. July wheat advanced ¾c to 86½c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	July 27.	July 25.
Wheat—					
Cash	87¼	87¼	86¼	86½	85¾
July	86½	87	86¼	86½	85¾
Sept.	87½	87⅝	86⅜	87	86½
Dec.	91¼	91⅜	90½	90¾	89½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77	76½
July, old	77	....	....	77	76½
July, new	77	....	....	77	76½
Sept.	74	74	73¼	73⅝	73¼
Dec.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63¼	62¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	37½	38
July	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	38
Sept.	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	37¾
Dec.	40	40	39⅜	39⅝	39½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.15	....	....	9.15	9.10
Oct.	9.47½	....	....	9.45	9.40
Dec.	9.45	....	....	9.45	9.40
March	9.52½	....	....	9.52½	9.42½
Rye—					
New	....	....	....	65½	64
Alsike—					
Aug.	9.25	....	....	9.10	9.25
Dec.	9.25	....	....	9.10	9.30
March	9.30	....	....	9.15	9.37½
Timothy—					
Cash	2.92½	....	....	2.95	2.95
Sept.	3.15	....	....	3.15	3.15
Oct.	....	....	....	3.05	3.05
Dec	....	....	....	3.10	3.10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	84⅝	85½	83¾	84	84
Sept.	84½	84½	83⅛	83½	83
Dec.	87½	87½	85⅞	86¼	85¼
May	91⅝	91⅝	90⅜	90⅝	89⅝
Corn—					
July, old	70½	70½	69½	69½	69¼
July, new	73¾	73¾	73	73	73
Sept. old	69¾	70	69¼	69¼	68¾
Sept. new	70½	70½	69½	69⅝	69⅜
Dec. new	60¼	60⅝	59⅝	60	59⅜
May	61⅝	62⅛	61⅜	61½	60⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	22.75	....	....	22.95	22.70
Sept.	20.50	20.55	20.40	20.55	20.30
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	....	9.80
Sept.	10.02	10.05	9.90	10.02	9.90
Oct.	10.07	10.10	10.05	10.07	9.95
Ribs—					
July	....	....	....	....	12.05
Sept.	11.90	11.95	11.90	11.92	11.77
Oct.	11.42	11.47	11.42	11.42	11.30

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	90½	90
Sept.	....	....	....	85¾	85½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	95	93¾
Sept.	....	....	....	87¾	87⅜
Oats—					
July	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	35¾	36⅜
Sept.	36¼	36¼	35⅜	35½	35¾
Dec.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37¼	37¼
May	40⅜	40¾	39½	39⅝	39¾

Cotton.

New York, July 27.—Cotton futures opened barely steady; July, 12.10c; August, 11.90c; October, 11.98c; December, 12.17c; January, 12.09c; March, 12.14c; May, 12.37c.

As a result of demoralized financial and political conditions abroad, growing out of the Austria-Servia trouble, the local cotton market had an excited opening today and a break of 10 to 22 points on first sale. Some of the heavy selling was attributed to the big local longs who resisted the decline last week and other pressure came from Liverpool and continental houses.

On the break, however, active covering developed and also new buying based on the official forecast for fair weather tonight and tomorrow in both eastern and western belts. Prices rallied several points.

The detailed weather reports showing high temperature and very little rain in the southwest and also in the Atlantic states with a bullish private condition report and more reassuring news from abroad, steadied the midday market about 9 to 12 points from the forenoon lowest levels.

By mid-afternoon all of the early loss in cotton had been recovered, and the market showed a steady undertone with a good demand from shorts based on the hot dry weather all over the belt and bullish reports from the southwest, notably Arkansas.

Cotton futures closed very steady; July, 12.23c; August, 12.16c; October, 12.20c; December, 12.38c; January, 12.26c; March, 12.33c; May, 12.56c. Spot quiet; middling, 13.00c; gulf, 13.25c. Sales, 1,800.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500; prime steers, $9.35@9.60; shipping, $8.20@9.00; butchers, $7.00@8.75; heifers, $7.00@8.50; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.40; stock heifers, $6.00@6.75. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; $5.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; heavy, $9.40@9.50; mixed, $9.50@9.55; Yorkers and pigs, $9.55@9.60; roughs, $8.00@8.15; stags, $6.50@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; lambs, $6.00@8.50; yearlings, $5.00@7.00; wethers, $5.75@6.25; ewes, $2.50@5.25; sheep, mixed, $5.25@5.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; 15@25c lower; heavy steers, $8.90@9.25; fat steers, $8.65@8.85; fair steers, $8.75@7.75; heifers, $7.75@8.25; fat cows, $6.50@6.90; fair cows, $5.00@5.50; butcher bulls, $6.75@7.10; milch cows, $50@80. Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; lower; prime heavies, $9.30; heavy mixed, $9.35@9.40; mediums and Yorkers, $9.45@9.50; pigs, $9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; slow; prime wethers, $6.00; choice lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $10.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market, 10c higher; choice fat steers, $8.00@8.65; choice butcher steers, $8.00@8.25; fair to good butcher steers, $7.75@8.00; choice heifers, $7.00@7.50; choice butcher bulls, $6.50@7.00; cows, $3.50@6.25; milchers and springers, $60.00@75.00. Calves, receipts 300; market, steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@11.00; fair to good, $9.50@10.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; market, steady; choice spring lambs, $8.00@8.75; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; choice clipped wethers, $5.00@5.50; choice ewes, $4.25@4.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $4.50@5.25. Hogs, receipts 300; market, 5@10c higher; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.45; mediums and heavies, $9.40; roughs, $8.15; stags, $6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; strong; bulk, $8.70@8.95; light, $8.60@9.10; mixed, $8.55@9.10; heavy, $8.35@9.05; rough, $8.35@8.55; pigs, $7.80@7.90. Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; strong; beeves, $7.65@10.00; steers, $6.40@8.35; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.80@9.20; calves, $7.75@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; steady; sheep, $5.20@5.90; yearlings, $5.60@6.55; lambs, $6.00@8.15.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, July 27.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 30@30½c; prints, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 25½@26c; process, extras, 25½@26c; do. firsts, 24½@25c; fancy dairy, extra, 22@23c; choice, 20@21c; packing stock No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17@17½c. Cheese—American white milk, fancy twins and flats, 16½@17c; do. choice, 16c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; Swiss fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18½c; blocks, 19c; imported, fancy, 24@25c; limburger, fancy, 17c; do. choice, 15c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, free cases, 24c; do extra firsts, free cases, 22c; fresh gathered firsts, 19½@20½c; do. seconds, 17½c. Poultry—Live fowls, 17c; spring chickens, 20@23c; spring ducks, 16@17c; do. runners, 13c; young geese, 16@17c. Potatoes—East Shore, Star brand, $2.50@2.65 bbl.; new home-grown, 80@85c bu.

New York Produce.

New York, July 27.—Flour quiet but firm; spring patents, $4.45@4.65; winter straights, $3.90@4.20; winter patents, $4.25@4.45. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $4.00@4.15; extra No. 1 winter, $3.60@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.40@3.55. War news and covering advanced wheat; September, 93¼@93¾c. Pork unsettled; mess, $24.00@24.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $20.50@22.00. Beef quiet; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.00@19.00. Lard unsettled; middle west, $9.90@10.00. Molasses dull; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.05@1.10c; No. 3, 85@90c; shipping, 80c. Hides firm; Bogota, 28½@29½c; Central America, 28½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Raw sugar, steady; molasses, 2.61c; centrifugal, 3.28c; refined, steady; cut loaf, 5.30c; crushed, 5.20c; mould A, 4.85c; cubes, 4.65c; XXXXX powdered, 4.55c; powdered, 4.50c; fine granulated, 4.40; diamond A, 4.40; confectioners A, 4.30c; No. 1, 4.20c. Butter steady; receipts 6990 tubs; creamery extras 28@29c; firsts 25@27½c; seconds, 22½@24c; process extras, 22½@23½c; ladles current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make No. 2, 18½@19c. Cheese, steady, 1,700 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, white or colored; specials, 14¾@15c; do average fancy, 14¼@14¾c; skims, 11½@11¾c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 10,700 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 25@26c; extra firsts 23@24c; firsts, 21@22½c; seconds 18@20c; state Penna and nearby hennery whites, 28@30c; do gathered whites, 22@27c; do hennery browns, 25@26c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 20@23c. Live poultry, weak; western chickens, broilers, 21c; fowls, 16¾@17c; turkeys 15@15½c; dressed firm; western chickens, frozen, 14@20c; fowls, 12@13½c; turkeys, 25@26c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Butter higher; creameries 21½@28c. Eggs, steady; rects., 12,293 cases; at mark casts included 15@18¾c; ordinary firsts 17½@18c; firsts, 18¾@19c. Potatoes, lower; receipts 31 cars; Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota, 90@95c per bushel; home grown, 80@81 per bag; Virginia barrels, $2.10@2.25. Poultry, alive, unsettled; springs, 16@20c; fowls, 14½c.

PANAMA CANAL OPEN AUG. 15

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Secretary Garrison announced yesterday that the Panama canal will be opened for commerce to all ships needing not more than 30 feet of water on and after August 15.

The official opening of the canal will take place in March, 1915.

Let Us Make You Fat!

50c. BOX FREE

We Want to Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny and Undeveloped.

"Gee! Look at That Pair of Skinny Scare Crows! Why Don't They Try Sargo?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman reader of the Blade. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 30 pounds of good, solid "stay there" flesh on your bones, to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to rejuvenate and revitalize your whole body until it tingles with vibrant energy; to do this without drastic diet, "tonics," severe physical culture "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements—if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the exexcessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package of our new discovery to the people who are called "slats

OVER OCEAN AIR TRIP OFF TO OCT. 1

Trans-Atlantic Flight Is Postponed in Order to Make Repairs.

BY LIEUT. JOHN CYRIL PORTE.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Press Publishing Co., The New York World.)

Hammondsport, N. Y., July 27.—Time has overtaken us. The construction of the America led her builder, Mr. Glen H. Curtiss, to take the situation into his own hands this morning and announce to Mr. Rodman Wanamaker's representative that he would not attempt longer to have the air boat ready for shipment to Newfoundand next Saturday. This compels postponement of the transatlantic flight until October, but I cannot impress too strongly that there is no intention of abandoning the flight this year.

It is a bitter disappointment to all of us to have to make this postponement, but I concur in Mr. Curtiss' opinion, and I can only express my appreciation of his motives and those of Mr. Wanamaker's representative. Mr. Will Gash, in taking this stand, for there is doubt that we could get the machine away for flight in August with conscious regard for all the factors essential to success.

Can Rebuild Hull.

The last thing Mr. Wanamaker said to me was, "Don't leave until you are certain that everything possible has been done to insure the success of the flight."

It is certainly due to Mr. Wanamaker and his good sportsmanship to postpone our flight until Oct. 1. By doing so we shall greatly increase chances of winning, because by rebuilding the bottom of the hull the results of a month's experience can be embodied in the reconstruction.

These views were contained in the following correspondence, written after a prolonged conference this morning:

"My Dear Mr. Gash—In view of the enforced delays, I think it best to advise you, as the representative of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, that, in my opinion, we should discontinue our efforts to rush the America to completion for shipment on August 1. By making a hasty job of it, this might be possible, but I do not think it will be fair to Lieut. Porte or to the machine. During the last three weeks of experimental work the hull has been subjected to much rough handling and has suffered to such an extent I think the bottom should be entirely rebuilt. If we have time to do this properly, we can incorporate improvements suggested by the numerous hydroplane experiments and greatly improve the craft in several important details.

Wants Perfect Machine.

"It seems to be foolhardy to jeopardize the success of the transatlantic attempt by starting out with any less than the most nearly perfect machine we can turn out, and in view of the fact that Lieut. Porte does not wish to start from Newfoundland between August 10 and October 1, I advise postponing the start until the latter date.

(Signed) "G. H. CURTISS."

"Dear. Mr. Curtiss—Replying to your letter of inquiry of today, Lieut. Porte agrees with you that, on account of the reasons mentioned in your letter, the transatlantic flight should be postponed until October. As you will remember, Mr. Wanamaker has always urged us not to start the flight until all preparations had been completed and every possible precaution had been taken against accident and danger. Acting for Mr. Wanamaker in his absence, I therefore agree with Lieut. Porte and yourself to postpone the flight until October.

(Signed) "WILL GASH."

WOMAN'S WILL WINS

Chicago, July 23.—Refused a transfer because she was on the wrong line, a pretty stenographer on Cottage Grove avenue yesterday planted herself firmly in front of the street car and dared the motorman to run her down. After 10 cars had been stopped by the blockade the motorman appealed to a policeman.

"G'wan," said the policeman to the motorman. "Compromise by giving the woman a transfer or her nickel back or I'll run you in for obstructin' traffic."

The motorman obeyed.

SAYS CAPTAIN LEFT SHIP

Witness Tells of Conduct of Master of the Monroe.

Baltimore, Md., July 23. — That six of the old Dominion Line steamer Monroe's life rafts were not launched, although it was convenient to get at them, and that Captain Edward E. Johnson, master, left the ship when other people remained aboard it, was the testimony given today at the hearing of Captain Johnson before the local board of United States steamboat inspectors.

The testimony was given by Guy E. Hodsley, who was the first officer of the Monroe, when that ship was sunk in collision with the Merchants' and Miners' liner Nantucket off the capes of Virginia early on the morning of January 30.

IRISH SHOT DOWN BY KING'S TROOPS

Scottish Borderers Fire on Home Rule Enthusiasts in Dublin.

Dublin, Ireland, July 27.—The city of Dublin and the greater part of Catholic Ireland was today in a state of the greatest excitement over yesterday's conflict between the regular troops of the British army and the Irish Nationalists which resulted in the killing of four persons and the wounding of many others, 40 of whom were still in hospital today in a serious condition.

Day had dawned today before the police succeeded in dispersing the crowds marching through the streets singing patriotic songs and looking for soliders of the second battalion of the king's own Scottish borderers on whom to inflict vengeance for the fatal events of yesterday when the borderers were ordered out to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Irish Nationalist volunteers.

The landing of arms yesterday for the Nationalists was carried on in a more daring manner than similar feats achieved by the Ulster Unionist volunteers, as it was effected in daylight. The yacht from which the arms and ammunition were brought ashore already had landed 2,500 rifles and 125,000 rounds of ammunition at isolated points along the coast, and these had been successfully distributed by motor cars among the Nationalist volunteers. Yesterday's attempt was undertaken to show that the Nationalists could do what the Ulster Unionists had done.

The police sent to intercept the volunteers cheered the gun runners and everything seemed to be going smoothly until the battalion of Scottish borderers came on the scene and demanded that the arms be surrendered.

The Nationalist volunteers refused to give up the rifles, and the soldiers then charged with fixed bayonets, wounding a number of the volunteers.

The news quickly reached Dublin, and a mob gathered to meet the soldiers on their return. Volleys of stones were thrown at the troops and 20 of the soldiers were ordered to fire. The Nationalist volunteers took no part in the street fighting.

The lord mayor of Dublin today demanded in the interest of peace of the city that the battalion of the Scottish borderers be removed. Movements in the barracks indicated that preparations were being made to send the regiment elsewhere. The gates of the barracks were guarded by a strong force of police.

1,000 MARINES FOR HAITI

U. S. Assembles Fighting Men Near Island.

Washington, July 22.—Plans for mobilizing at least 1,000 marines within striking distance of Haiti and the Dominican republic, move forward another step tomorrow with the arrival of the naval transport Prairie at Guantanamo from Vera Cruz with 400 seasoned fighting men from the outposts there.

That will bring the force at Guantanamo up to 700. The transport Hancock, which has just landed 300 at Guantanamo, is now headed for the Philadelphia navy yard to return with another load to bring the total force up to at least 1,000.

With those preparations President Wilson's decision as to what action the United States shall take to quell the revolutions in the island republic and satisfy the pressure of European creditors, will be awaited.

Army and naval officials, confident that peace can be restored on the island only by the active intervention of the United States, are perfecting their plans.

Smackless Kiss No Good in Illinois Town

Aurora, Ill., July 25.—Several pretty Aurora girls with their "steadies" propose to show the way for the elimination of the divorce evil from national life. To accomplish this they have organized a "love-making club" and members must adhere strictly to these rules:

1—Every member must have a recognized "steady."

2—Girls must kiss with a "smack" like mother used to kiss.

3—Young men must go "courtin'" Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

4—Old-fashioned "parties" and chaperons required.

5—Cabaret parties not permitted.

6—Joy rides barred.

7—"Soul kisses" absolutely prohibited.

8—Tango dancing will be viewed with suspicion.

The "love-making club" has made an immense hit in Aurora. It was started last Thursday night. Already applications have poured in by the score from the youths and maidens of Aurora, and 15 couples are to be initiated.

The idea came from the remarks of an eastern college profesor who said that the world, and particularly America, needed more old-fashioned love-making.

U. S. ARMY MAY BE SENT TO HAITI

European Governments Demand That Peace Shall Rule in Republic.

Washington, July 23.—Possibility of American intervention in Haiti and San Domingo to restore peace continued today to be an absorbing topic and discussion in administration circles. Later official dispatches regarding the situation in the revolutionary torn republics gave little hope that the contending elements in the two countries would restore order.

Under European pressure the American government's patience practically has been exhausted with the various elements in Haiti and San Domingo and it will demand a restoration of peace or threatened armed intervention.

The gravity of the situation was increased by refusal of the warring factions in Haiti to cease fighting, despite the American government's warnings, and failure to settle the Dominican revolution by diplomacy.

The question of a possible movement of marines into Haiti was up for discussion at today's conference between Secretaries Bryan and Daniels. Advices from Cape Haitian of further fighting with increased danger to foreigners are believed to forecast prompt action by marines now being concentrated at Guantanamo.

With the 400 marines who are to sail from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Saturday, the number of marines now there or on American warships in Haitian and Dominican waters would be increased to more than 900. If necessary, reinforcements could be drawn from the nearly 4,000 marines now in Vera Cruz and Mexican Gulf waters.

Captain Eberle, of the cruiser Washington, at Puerta Plata, San Domingo, in a dispatch to the navy department early today, reported that the lighthouse there had been damaged by rifle firing between the revolutionary factions. It could not, he added, be repaired until receipt of new supplies. He also reported that food conditions which threatened to drive the rebels from their stronghold at Puerta Plata, had improved by the arrival of fresh supplies.

VILLA GATHERING ARMS AND HORSES

Secretary Bryan Asks Carranza to Call a Halt on General.

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Bryan today appealed to General Carranza asking him to call a halt upon Villa, who is reported to be making wholesale demands for horses upon ranch owners in the state of Chihuahua. Consular advices to the state department also declared the northern general was smuggling arms across the border as rapidly as they were available. There was no doubt in the minds of the people of Chihuahua as to the meaning of Villa's activity, the dispatch to the department added.

Recent reports from the border have intimated that Villa intended to concentrate his forces in Chihuahua with the aim of demanding certain concessions from Carranza after the Constitutionalists occupy Mexico City. However, in response to an appeal from the Washington government urging him to forget personal differences with Carranza, General Villa declared he intended to co-operate with the other revolutionary leaders and would do all in his power to inaugurate an era of peace in Mexico.

While administration officials then expressed assurances that Villa would not permit any dissension with Carranza to develop into a counter revolution, yet today's reports renewed speculation over the ultimate position that the military chief will take. The consular advices of Villa's new activity confirmed complaints that have reached the state department from individual property owners. In some instances, it was declared, Villa had demanded as many as 100 horses from one ranch.

The situation between the Constitutionalists and the Carbajal government, pending negotiations for the transfer of administrations in Mexico City, was progressing satisfactorily toward a settlement, Secretary Bryan said. The Saltillo conference to arrange for the transfer probably will convene within the next 10 days.

OPENS EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Pope's Representative Comments on Large U. S. Delegation.

Lourdes, France, July 22.—Cardinal Granito di Belmonte-Gennaro, who represents the pope at the International eucharistic congress, opened the first session today with a speech of welcome to the delegates. He expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large representation from foreign lands and alluded especially to the delegations from the United States and Canada.

SPAIN MAY BE NEXT REPUBLIC

Alfonso, Trying Desperately to Retain Monarchy, May Be Forced to Bow.

Paris, July 23.—Spain is going to be the world's next republic.

King Alfonso may be the new republic's first president.

The young monarch has shown a solitary courage and bravado which have caught the imagination of the Spanish multitude and made him the most popular man in the country!

The king has 15,000 fully armed troops quartered in Madrid—he is taking no chances on the revolution.

"Being a ruler is a dangerous job—but devilish well paid," is his motto.

Ingratiating himself with his archenemies, the republicans, he hopes to remain Spain's ruler, even when the inevitable republic is declared.

"After Canalejas—the Spanish revolution," has become a proverb in the peninsula. Canalejas, the Iron Premier, is now dead, shot by a republican sympathizer. The mess-up in Spain approaches. Recently in the Spanish chamber ministerialists, cheering the king, were roared down by republicans cheering the republic. So great grew the disorder that the president finally suspended the sitting.

Alfonso realizes his danger and is gamely trying to parry a coup d'etat. But for all his undoubted courage and high spirits his majesty of Spain is taking no chance of a revolution. He will never be caught napping as was the unroyal ruler who so lately fled from Portugal.

In and about Madrid tens of thousands of soldiers are stationed, men on whom the king believes he can depend. Fifteen thousand troops are now quartered in the city, the Excolta Real (Royal Court), and the imposing Alabarderos (Household Guards), now live at the palace door.

The frail young king may look the typical monarch of a sinking state, but he is in reality a wideawake ruler with nerves of steel. His undoubted courage, his high spirits and taking ways actually block the growth of republican sentiment in Spain.

Seditious Barcelona saw him walking its streets unattended and unprotected. In riotous Madrid he rode up to a bomb outrage, rose in his stirrups to make sure no one was hurt, and with a quiet, "It is nothing, gentlemen," rode on with his staff.

TRAINED MEN TO PUSH U. S. TRADE

Experts to Be Sent to Foreign Lands to Promote Commerce.

Washington, July 24.—A corps of trained men whose sole duty it is to promote the foreign commerce of the United States, and adequate American banking facilities in foreign countries, are the two things necessary to put the United States on a par with the other great commercial countries in the contest for the trade of the world, according to Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

The extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries, in order that American business men may have ready abundant credit there, will be accompanied by the provision of the federal reserve act, which allows member banks to establish branches in foreign countries.

Bank Asks for Data.

The National City Bank of New York and several others have already applied to the organization committee for data as to method of procedure in establishing such branches.

The trained commercial force of the United States is to be made equal to that of other countries, according to Secretary Redfield, by the appointment of the commercial attaches under his direction, which are provided for in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

These men will have no duty but to study and promote commerce. They must be men of commercial experience and must have fluent command of the language of the country to which they are assigned. Each is to have one assistant.

Good Salaries Provided.

Following, in the order given, are the territory each attache is to cover, the place where he will be located and the salary he will receive:

Great Britain, London, $5,000; Germany, Denmark and Switzerland, at Berlin, $5,000; France, Belgium and Netherlands, at Paris, $5,000; Austro-Hungary, Greece and the Balkan states, at Vienna, $4,500; Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, at Buenos Ayres, $4,500; Japan, at Tokyo, $4,500; China, at Peking, $4,500; Peru, Bolivia and Eucador, at Lima, $4,000; Russia, at St. Petersburg, $4,000; Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro, $4,000; Chile, at Santiago, $4,000; Italy and the Mediterranean states, at Rome, $4,000; British South and Central Africa, at Johannesburg, $4,000; Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific islands, at Melbourne, $4,000.

"The commercial attaches will fill an important gap now existing in our foreign commercial service," said Secretary Redfield. "Strange as it may seem, there is now no officer of the United States government abroad whose sole duty is to promote our foreign commerce. The consul and consuls general have many other duties to perform, and duties which bring them strictly within the scope of the department of state. In general they are charged with the safeguarding and promotion of all American interests.

MEXICO'S NEW PEACE PROGRAM

The program of peace in Mexico, according to officials and others conversant with the situation, is this:

A declaration of a complete armistice within a few days between General Carranza and Provisional President Carbajal.

Signing of an agreement between the two forces for an amnesty and guaranty for the protection of property.

Dissolution of the present congress and reassembling of the deputies and senators elected under President Madero, whose terms do not expire until next September.

Resignation of Carbajal to the Madero congress, and designation of the latter of Carranza as provisional president under the constitution.

Conferences of chiefs in Mexico City, including representatives from Generals Zapata and Villa, for the formulation of a reform program for the new administration.

The influence and power of the American government is being exerted toward such an end.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Government Wants Help—$65 to $150 month. Fall examinations everywhere. Examination schedule free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Hustling man under 50 to recommend our memberships; spare or full time; big money. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 month; experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 707 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, conductors: Interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Men to sell seeds and ornamental stock. Good position for right party. Herrick Seed Company, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hustling ladies under 50 make big success recommending our memberships; spare or full time. Write today I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! JUST OUT! AGENTS! Five in 1; smallest pocket scissors, keyring, cigar cutter, button hook, bottle opener, all five in one; size of article about size of half dollar; everybody needs it; just show to make sale; first time advertised; agents will coin money; send 10c for sample, price and territory. F. V. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

Free Watch, Leather Fob and Lodge charm to first preferred member in each locality; write immediately. I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Agents—Protect yourselves. Don't be swindled by fake advertisements. Get together for self protection. Thousands joining movement for honest dealing in agency and mail order business. Save money. Buy goods direct. We want you for member. Association chartered by state of New York. Send postal card for particulars. International Agents' Protective Association, 62 West 45th Street, New York.

Agents—Hustlers coining money; men and women wanted, all time or spare time. A real summer seller—concentrated soft drinks—7 kinds. Sells in homes, for church picnics, fairs, stands, etc. It's new, act quick; get your territory now; be ready for the warm weather. Write today. American Products Co., 3049 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

HOME WORK

Work at Home—Spare time addressing mailing or distributing for big mail order house; established 17 years; $5.00 to $20.00 weekly; no canvassing; no experience required; permanent; sample, catalogue, particulars, free. Send 10 cents for postage, etc., Monroe, 354 Como Building, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands of government life jobs open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; layoffs; summer vacations with full pay; common education sufficient. Full directions showing how to get position free. Write immediately Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Easy Speedy Reporting Shorthand taught by mail. Lesson $1.00. Refund if not satisfied. Rettig, Exeter, California.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. Big money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Four Color Display Book—shows every variety in its actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing plan closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our business started, 1816. Write quick for contract and low prices. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., or R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENTS FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich grew richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial paper published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,300. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Make money; re-silver mirrors; formulas and instructions sent for 25c silver. Bill Dunn, 1210 Spring, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hustling men or women under each locality can build up steady increasing monthly income. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Allen & Downing, real estate agents, Vermontville, Mich. For sale, Eaton county farms. The Cream of Michigan Lands. Write for descriptive circulars.

Improved Ohio dairy farms in "Western Reserve;" 91 acres, $4,200; 82 acres, $3,500; catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spencer, Ohio.

Best deal on best soil in rain belt. Ask for booklet. Wadsworth, Langdon, N. D.

80 acres, fine soil; 35 heavy timber; new house; Lansing, 14 miles; electric railway, 3 miles; $6,000. William Napier, Onondaga, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coon hounds and combination hunters (raccoons, possums, squirrels, etc., thoroughly trained as good as live, gladly sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Large, new, highly illustrated catalog. Finest of its kind ever printed, 10c. Southern Farm Coonhound Kennels, Selmer, Tennessee.

Ingento folding film camera with rapid rectilinear lens, for sale cheap. David M. Hardesick, Ankeny, Ia.

MEDICAL.

Cured by simple home treatment. Anyone suffering from nervous dyspepsia or stomach trouble, can easily cure themselves at home without one cent extra expense.

Having suffered over twelve years and spent hundreds of dollars with medicine and different cures without relief and dwindled down to 142 pounds from former weight of 142 pounds, on Feb. 24th, 1914, began a simple home treatment and in eighteen weeks' time had gained 30 pounds and today feel like another person.

Anyone suffering with this trouble can get full instructions by writing J. R. Wilson, New Concord, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SAY GEN. HUERTA MADE HALF MILLION SELLING LAND

Los Angeles, Cal., July 24.—That the Rothschilds of Paris and London, under the name of The Lower California Development Co., purchased 100,000 acres of Lower California lands from the Huerta government a month ago for one cent an acre, and that Victoriano Huerta received $500,000 for allowing the sale, is charged by General Carranza in a message to his agents in the United States.

Adolfo Carilo, Los Angeles agent for the Constitutionalists, said today that Ysidro Fabela, a member of Carranza's provisional government, notified him the alleged sale was registered in New York city under the name of a Paris attorney representing the Rothschild interests. Fabela declared the sum placed in the Mexican treasury for the 100,000 acres was only $1,000.

In addition Huerta is charged with having imposed upon the Lower California Industrial Development Co. the one condition that it import no less than 50,000 Chinese laborers to be employed on the land at cotton raising

BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME

JOHN W. COOMBS

There was rejoicing the other day among the Philadelphia Athletics when Jack Coombs announced that he felt able to get into the game and pitch winning ball. The veteran pitcher had spent the season of 1913 in a sick bed, and at one time there were grave doubts whether he would ever again be able to pitch.

Jack Coombs is a native of Portland, Me. For four years he pitched for Colby College, and was considered the best that institution ever turned out. In 1906 Connie Mack got him, and it was in that year that he pitched and won a famous 24-inning game against Boston. This made him a wonder, but later he did not come up to expectations, and for one whole season Manager Mack tried to make an outfielder of him. He could not qualify as a batter, and he took up pitching again. In 1910 he was one of the mainstays of the team, and it was through his wonderful pitching against Chicago that the Athletics were able to style themselves World's Champions. In the 1911 world's series he did splendid work against the Giants. He is a right-handed thrower and a left-handed batter.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

The past week was a successful one for the Athletics in the American League and the New York Giants in the Nationals. The two teams have won a firm position at the top in their respective leagues, and it will take some remarkable playing to displace them.

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Philadelphia	55	32	.632
Boston	50	40	.556
Washington	47	41	.534
Detroit	47	41	.534
St. Louis	45	43	.511
Chicago	46	44	.511
New York	36	51	.414
Cleveland	29	60	.326

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
New York	51	32	.614
Chicago	51	37	.579
St. Louis	49	41	.544
Boston	40	45	.471
Cincinnati	40	48	.455
Philadelphia	38	46	.452
Pittsburg	37	47	.440
Brooklyn	36	46	.439

Federal League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Chicago	51	37	.579
Indianapolis	45	40	.529
Baltimore	47	38	.553
Brooklyn	44	37	.543
Buffalo	41	42	.494
Kansas City	41	49	.456
Pittsburg	36	47	.434
St. Louis	37	52	.416

NEVER CARRY IN THE NAVY

Officer or Cadet Trained to Shun Parcel or Satchel.

Washington, July 22.—It is "bad form" for a naval officer or cadet to carry a parcel, a grip or a satchel, according to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

This elimination of the code of the navy is contained in a letter received by Representative Fred Britten of Chicago, yesterday, who has denounced the forced lack of chivalry exhibited by naval cadets when feminine visitors called at Annapolis.

ROYAL BETROTHAL SOON

Manuel's Father-in-Law to Marry Daughter of King.

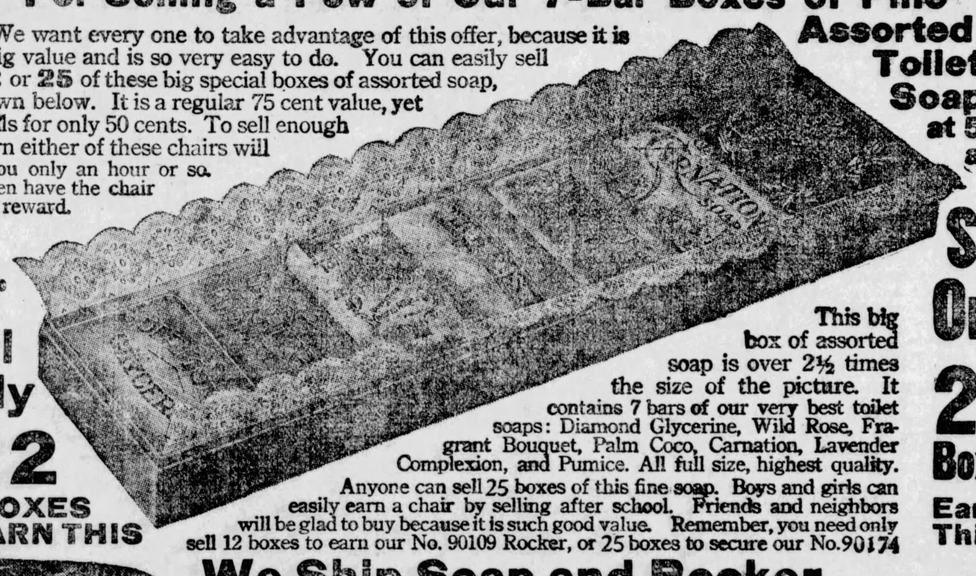
Munch, Bavaria, July 22.—The betrothal of Prince William of Hohenzollern, father-in-law of former king Manuel of Portugal, to a daughter of the king of Bavaria, is understood to be imminent. The prince arrived at Leustetten, near Munich, today, on a visit to the Bavarian royal family, and it is believed the official announcement of the engagement will soon be made.

Prince William, who is 50 years old, is a widower, his first wife having died in 1909.

Earn a Rocker-Easy

We Give You Either of These Big Rockers For Selling a Few of Our 7-Bar Boxes of Fine Assorted Toilet Soaps at 50c a Box

We want every one to take advantage of this offer, because it is big value and is so very easy to do. You can easily sell 12 or 25 of these big special boxes of assorted soap, shown below. It is a regular 75 cent value, yet it sells for only 50 cents. To sell enough to earn either of these chairs will take you only an hour or so. You then have the chair as your reward.



You Sell It For 50c a Box

Sell Only 12 BOXES EARN THIS

Sell Only 25 Boxes Earn This

This big box of assorted soap is over 2½ times the size of the picture. It contains 7 bars of our very best toilet soaps: Diamond Glycerine, Wild Rose, Fragrant Bouquet, Palm Coco, Carnation, Lavender Complexion, and Pumice. All full size, highest quality.

Anyone can sell 25 boxes of this fine soap. Boys and girls can easily earn a chair by selling after school. Friends and neighbors will be glad to buy because it is such good value. Remember, you need only sell 12 boxes to earn our No. 90109 Rocker, or 25 boxes to secure our No. 90174

We Ship Soap and Rocker on Credit and Give You 30 Days to Pay

We want to send you the soap and the chair you pick out, all on 30 days' credit. Don't send any money with your order, unless you prefer to do so. Just fill out the coupon below the chair you want, writing your name and address carefully, and giving the names and address of a couple of business men who know you. We will at once send you your chair and the soap you are to sell. You can pay us when the soap is sold. We allow 30 days in which to dispose of soap. It should take only 30 minutes.

Remember, you cannot possibly lose, and you run no risk, because we agree to take every thing back at our expense if you are not perfectly satisfied with everything. Think of getting a fine rocker on these terms! No deposit, no cash in advance, nothing to do but sell 12 or 25 quick selling novelty boxes of soap that every body wants the minute they see it. We wish you could see the two fine chairs we give with this offer. They are beauties,—big, massive and comfortable.

"I received the Rocker and Soap and am very well pleased with both. I am sending you the money and wish you would send me your large catalog, as I would like to get more orders."
Mrs. Wm. Lemmon,
R. No. 6, Bellevue, Ohio.

Read These Descriptions

No. 90109 Given for selling 12 boxes of assorted Soap. A fine hardwood rocker, well made and very strong. Finished in best kind of American Quartered Oak known to furniture manufacturing. Has 7 spindles in back, 3 under each arm. Back panels are artistically shaped. Has saddle seat, turned front and back posts. Height over 35 inches, width 24 inches. Seat is 15 inches from floor. A fine chair in every sense of the word.

No. 90174 Given for selling 25 boxes of assorted Soap. Our biggest rocker value. Easily worth $12.50 at retail. Frame of solid Oak, Golden Oak finish; front posts and arms 4 inches wide; 3/8-inch square fillers under arms; seat measures 21x20 inches; spring construction. Rocker upholstered in best black imitation leather; back 37 inches high from seat.

We send you the chair and the soap. You sell the soap for 50 cents per box. The chair then is yours, FREE.

If You Want This Rocker Use This Coupon

No. 90109 Given for Selling 12 Boxes of Our Assorted Soap.

If You Want This Rocker Use This Coupon

No. 90174 Given for Selling 25 Boxes of Our Assorted Soap.

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. A-466.

Please ship to me at address below, 12 BOXES of your assorted soap to sell, and one of your No. 90109 Rockers as my reward for the work. I agree to remit $6.00 in full payment within 30 days.

MY NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN..... STATE.....

Reference No. 1..... Business.....

Reference No. 2..... Business.....

IMPORTANT

Fill out coupon for rocker you want, clip and mail today to

CROFTS & REED CO. Dept. A 466 Chicago, Illinois

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. A-466.

Please ship to me at address below, 25 BOXES of your asorted soap to sell, and one of your No. 90174 Rockers as my reward for the work. I agree to remit $12.50 in full payment, within 30 adys.

MY NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN..... STATE.....

Reference No. 1..... Business.....

Reference No. 2..... Business.....

Complete BASEBALL Outfit FREE

It will not cost you one cent to own a fine baseball outfit, including a COMPLETE SUIT, cap, shirt, pants and belt; Chest Protector, heavy wire, padded Mask, Catcher's Mitt or Fielder's Glove, Junior League Regular Ash Bat, etc. Well made and durable. Just order 20 packages Gold eyed needles, sell at 10c a pkg, send us $2 when collected, and outfit FREE. Extra present of BASEBALL CURVER if you order now. We trust you and take back all you cannot sell. NATIONAL GIFT COMPANY 977 Church St., Elmira, N.Y.